

Majority of Israel favours Likud-Labour government

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Nearly 60 per cent of Israelis would prefer a joint government of the Likud and Labour parties that excluded small extremist factions, said a public opinion survey published Wednesday.

Labour broke off coalition negotiations Tuesday with the Likud, but leaders of both parties hinted Wednesday that a resumption of contacts was possible.

The poll published by the Haaretz daily was based on a telephone survey of 506 Israelis conducted by the private Tel Aviv Institute over two days this week.

It showed nearly 60 per cent wanted an exclusive Likud-Labour government that would change the country's electoral system and call new elections, the newspaper said. It did not give an exact number or a margin of error for the survey.

The poll also was carried by the mass-circulation Maariv daily, which said most supporters of a joint government were left-wing voters who feared extremist religious and anti-peace policies could be expected from a right-wing cabinet.

Likud leader and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has been charged with forming Israel's next government, after his party outpolled Labour 40-39 in the Nov. 1 elections.

Aides said Tuesday that Shamir hoped to build a cabinet by next week. But negotiations have grown complicated with the seven small religious and ultra-right-wing factions whose support Shamir needs to claim a majority in the 120-member parliament.

Several of the militant parties are vying for control of the powerful housing ministry which would enable them to build more Jewish settlements in the occupied territories.

The religious parties are also demanding a "who is a Jew" law that would accept only conversions to Judaism carried out by orthodox rabbis. The proposal has angered American Jewish leaders, raising concern about a possible erosion of crucial support for Israel in the United States.

After meeting Israeli leaders, Morton Komreih, U.S. national chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, told reporters he believed a "unity" government could prevent the change in the law.

"If the major parties get together, this can be avoided," President Chaim Herzog called on Shamir to include Labour in a broad-based government, but Labour officials broke off talks about a joint government after

Likud refused to concede two out of the three key ministries, defence, foreign affairs and finance. Labour also sought a more clear-cut commitment by Likud to working for a resumption of Middle East peace talks.

Many, however, saw Labour's move primarily as a bargaining tactic and there were signs Wednesday that leaders of both parties were manoeuvring back to the negotiating table.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin was quoted by Israel Radio as saying his party "did not speak of severing contacts but only of halting them."

Cabinet Minister Moshe Arens, who is in charge of Likud's negotiating strategy, said on the radio that the talks could be renewed. "If the other side has the goodwill and the willingness to invest time and effort I think it is possible," he said.

Hawikish Industry Minister Ariel Sharon, a leading far-right member of the Likud, was also quoted as saying he hoped the contacts with Labour would be resumed.

The Maariv newspaper also quoted Shamir as saying he wanted the talks resumed and that he was willing to consider relinquishing the foreign ministry portfolio to Labour.

Israeli newspapers were divided about the prospects of a joint government.

"The last word hasn't been said," Maariv wrote in an editorial. "Even opponents can find some logic to a Likud-Labour

hook-up, if both these parties as a government can prevent the disintegration of unity in our people."

Other newspapers said prospects of Labour and Likud getting together again appeared slim. "Labour will go the opposite direction," the Yediot Ahronot daily speculated.

"There is no shame in going into opposition," Labour cabinet minister Ezer Weizman said Tuesday. Labour ministers agreed at a three-hour meeting to put the question to a party vote Thursday, Israel Radio said.

"We must serve the people in opposition," said Labour Member of Parliament Haim Ramon.

The Labour ministers denied the move was a tactic to draw concessions from Likud but sources in both parties refused to rule out the possibility. It took seven weeks before they decided to join forces four years ago.

Speaker elected

Dov Shilansky, a 64-year-old member of Likud, was elected speaker, 64 to 55, Monday at the first meeting of parliament, since the elections.

His selection reflected the rising power among Israeli right-wing and Jewish religious parties. An editorial Tuesday in the Jerusalem Post said he was "a dubious choice" or speaker.

In a speech accepting the job, Shilansky promised the 120 members he would do his best to represent them all, but many had their doubts.

Turkey protests to Iran over expulsions

ANKARA (R) — Turkey said Wednesday it had protested to Iran for ordering the expulsion of two Turkish diplomats and believed Tehran's action could harm relations.

"The displeasure over the move... and the discomfort it can lead to have been expressed in a message from Prime Minister Turgut Ozal to the Iranian premier, (Mir-Hossein Mousavi)," said Foreign Ministry spokesman Inal Batu.

Batu said Iran Sunday ordered the Turkish diplomats to leave within three days, accusing them of engaging in activities not compatible with their diplomatic status.

"The decision is apparently linked to the deportation of two Iranian diplomats who were asked to leave Turkey after being involved in a kidnapping incident Oct.

23," he said.

The Iranians were ordered out Oct. 28 after being detained by police in the eastern province of Erzurum. Police said they were trying to smuggle an Iranian dissident back to Iran.

The dissident, Abul Hassan Mojtabadeh, was found bound and gagged in the boot of one of the two embassy cars travelling together, police said. An Iranian couple, allegedly involved in the incident, were arrested and are awaiting trial.

"I emphasise that Turkey will not hesitate to take necessary decisions if in the future, actions incompatible with diplomatic status take place, as in the Erzurum affair," Batu added.

He said that Iran's decision to retaliate by expelling the Turkish diplomats was not based on a valid reason.

Peace Now urges talks with PLO

TEL AVIV (AP) — The Peace Now movement Wednesday called for negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), becoming the first large Israeli group to welcome the PLO's implicit recognition of Israel.

"In Algiers the PLO abandoned the path of rejection and... adopted the path of political compromise," said an ad by the group in the English-language daily Jerusalem Post.

"The government of Israel must call for direct negotiations with the PLO on the basis of mutual recognition and cessation of violence," it said. "Only through negotiations will we know if the PLO has really adopted the path of peace."

The Peace Now statement comes after the Israeli government denounced the PLO's acceptance of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242, issued along with its declaration of independence last week in Algiers.

Israeli officials called the PLO statement "double talk" aimed at giving an appearance of moderation without clearly recognising Israel and completely renouncing "terrorism."

Peace Now, founded in 1978 to push for peace with Egypt, has often challenged the government. It was instrumental in forcing Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon by massing tens of thousands of supporters to demonstrate.

Galit Golan, a member of Peace Now's steering committee, said the 12-member committee decided to push for peace talks with the PLO because "we've come to the conclusion that it's time to take a step, to take the plunge."

"The PLO declaration doesn't say everything we'd like it to say, but they seem to be reaching a watershed and moving in a particular direction we have to move," she said.

She said that while the PLO statement does not directly recognise Israel, it condemns "terrorism," calls for negotiations and accepts the principle of partitioning mandatory Palestine into Jewish and Arab states.

"That means accepting Israel's right to exist," she said. "We feel they were trying to break a stalemate."

Vassiliou, Denktash said still far apart

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The leaders of the two Cypriot communities remain far apart despite extensive talks over the past two months on reunifying their divided island, the U.N. secretary general is said to have concluded.

A reliable source said the U.N. chief offered this evaluation at a joint meeting Tuesday with President George Vassiliou, leader of the Greek Cypriots, and Rauf Denktash, head of the Turkish Cypriot community.

The meeting was to discuss the results of nearly 40 hours of talks the two leaders have held in Nicosia since Sept. 15 under the auspices of Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's special representative, Oscar Camilión.

The talks were aimed at trying to reunite the island, virtually partitioned since Turkish troops occupied the northern third in

1974 after a short-lived coup engineered by the military junta then ruling Greece.

Perez de Cuellar's evaluation of the recent talks, together with proposals on how to proceed, were contained in a statement he read at Tuesday's 90-minute meeting, also attended by Camilión, the source said.

The secretary general scheduled separate meetings Wednesday with Vassiliou and Denktash before hosting a joint working meeting with the two men Monday.

A key element of the U.N. chief's assessment was that, although the two leaders had developed a good working relationship, the positions of the two sides remained far apart, the source said.

U.N. votes for direct Morocco-Polisario talks

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The General Assembly called Morocco and the Polisario Front Tuesday to begin direct negotiations to try to end the Western Sahara conflict and hold a referendum on the future of the former Spanish colony.

Eighty-six members supported the resolution, which was unopposed, but 53 members cast abstentions and Morocco refused to record its vote.

The United States and many other Western members were among those abstaining.

Morocco, which claims sovereignty over Western Sahara, has refused to hold direct talks with the Polisario guerrilla movement, whose forces have been battling the Moroccans for a dozen years.

The assembly resolution reaffirmed that the question was one of decolonisation that remained to be completed on a basis of the people's right to self-determination and independence.

It requested Morocco and Polisario "to undertake direct negotiations in the shortest possible time, with a view to bringing about a ceasefire to create the necessary conditions for a peaceful and fair referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, a referendum without any administrative or military constraints, under the auspices of the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations."

The resolution welcomed an agreement in principle accorded last Aug. 30 by Morocco and Polisario to joint proposals by Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and the chairman of the OAU, President Moussa Traore of Mali, with a view to holding a referendum organised and supervised by the United Nations in cooperation with the OAU.

Journalists protest Israeli restrictions

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli journalists staged protests across the country Tuesday to criticise government orders restricting news coverage of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the Palestinian uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"There is a political consensus to stop information from coming out," Elisha Spiegelman, head of the journalists association, told about 300 people during a rally in occupied Jerusalem. Other meet-

ings were held in Tel Aviv and Haifa.

The protests were sparked by a government order to restrict coverage of the Palestine National Council (PNC) session in Algiers last week during which a Palestinian state was proclaimed.

The order banned coverage of speeches at the council session and affected Israel's state-run television and radio.

Israel broadcast authority officials said they acted at the request of Defence Minister Rabin.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

Test-tube quadruplets born in Egypt

CAIRO (AP) — A 36-year-old Egyptian woman has given birth to test-tube quadruplets, and all four were reported doing "okay" Wednesday, 24 hours after their arrival. Dr. Mohammed Abul Ghar, the unidentified woman's gynaecologist, told the AP that the babies, who were delivered by Caesarian section, were born Tuesday morning. They remain in incubators, he said. The babies were two months premature. They are the Middle East's first test-tube quadruplets born after their mother underwent in-vitro fertilisation, and fewer than 10 such quadruplets have been reported worldwide. Abul Ghar said. The first test-tube quadruplets were born in 1984 in the United States. Abul Ghar said one of the babies weighed 1.5 kilograms at birth, two were 1.35 kilograms, and the fourth was 1.3 kilograms. He said the babies had not yet been named and refused to give the parents' names.

Ozal assailant sentenced to 20 years

ANKARA (R) — A gunman who tried to kill Prime Minister Turgut Ozal was jailed for 20 years by Turkey's state security court Wednesday, the semi-official Anatolian news agency said. Kartal Demir, 32, an alleged rightist, shot Ozal in the hand during a congress of the ruling Motherland Party in June. He had apologised for the attack at an earlier court appearance Oct. 31. "I apologise to Prime Minister Ozal. What I did was wrong. He is a good man," he said.

Top PFLP-GC man held in W. Germany

KARLSRUHE (R) — West German police who arrested a Palestinian guerrilla leader found arms, explosives and a bomb hidden in a car radio, the federal attorney's office said. Spokesman Alexander Prechtel said Tuesday Hafiz Kassem Dalkamoni, security and foreign section chief of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine General Command (PFLP-GC), based in Damascus, was one of 14 suspects held in raids across West Germany late last month. After the raids, security sources said everything pointed to planned attacks outside West Germany, possibly on Israel or U.S. targets.

Nyerere leaves Iran after unity plea

NICOSIA (R) — Non-aligned leader Julius Nyerere left Iran Wednesday after calling for more unity between Third World states. The Iranian news agency IRNA said Nyerere, the head of the Non-Aligned Movement's South-South Commission and former Tanzanian president, was seen off by Iran's Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati. IRNA said Iran would join the commission and it quoted Nyerere as saying he hoped this would improve unity in the organisation.

Cordovez to be replaced in Afghan talks

LONDON (R) — The U.N. envoy who mediated the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan is likely to be replaced in talks aimed at reconciling the Kabul government and Afghan guerrillas. U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar was quoted Wednesday as saying he would take an active role in efforts to end fighting and to create an interim government acceptable to all. Asked if U.N. special representative Diego Cordovez would be replaced in the internal settlement talks, he replied: "Yes, I think so." He said Cordovez would continue to oversee the withdrawal of Soviet troops and other aspects of Afghan agreement. Cordovez resigned from his U.N. post at the office of special political affairs earlier this year to become foreign minister of Ecuador.

'France sold arms to Iran under Chirac'

PARIS (AP) — The weekly Canard Enchaîné newspaper reported Tuesday that a French weapons company kept selling artillery shells to Iran during conservative Premier Jacques Chirac's administration, even though France denied the sales. The weapons manufacturer Luchaire allegedly sold shells to Iran during a time when French government officials said Paris wasn't providing Tehran with weapons, the newspaper reported. Luchaire President Daniel Dewarvin told an investigating judge that "after March 1986, deliveries to Iran continued," the newspaper reported.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 77111-19

PROGRAMME ONE

15:50	Koran
15:50	Programme review
16:03	Children programmes
16:45	Local programme
17:30	Programme on Jordan
18:50	News summary
18:55	World Report
18:55	Local programme
19:40	"Alpha"
19:45	Health programme
19:45	Programme review
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic series
21:40	Programme review
21:45	Programme on Islamic art
22:30	Film in Arabic
23:10	News summary in Arabic
23:10	Film (cont'd.)

PROGRAMME TWO

17:30	Des chiffres et de lettres
18:00	Adventures voyages
18:30	Rue Carrot
19:00	News in French
19:15	French variety
19:30	News in Hebrew
19:45	Varieties
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Bill Cosby Show
21:10	Beauty and the Beast
22:00	News in English
22:30	Feature film: "Missing Jake Lemon"

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
a party on 950 KHz. SW
Tel: 77111-19

07:00	Light Music
07:30	Newsweek
08:00	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:05	Morning Show Cont.
11:00	Country Music

FOR FRIDAY

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 77111-19

PROGRAMME ONE

10:00	Koran
10:20	Children programme
11:20	Religious programme
11:30	Friday's prayer
12:20	Religious programme
12:50	Religious seminar
13:20	Sports programme
14:30	Local programme
15:20	The world around us
16:10	Feature film
17:30	Evening series
18:00	News summary in Arabic
18:10	Message from Oman
18:45	Local programme
19:25	Friday's prayer
19:40	Programme review
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic series

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
a party on 950 KHz. SW
Tel: 77111-19

07:00	Light Music
07:30	Newsweek
08:00	Morning Show

11:30	Hitsville: The story of Motown
12:00	News Summary
12:05	New Music
13:00	News Summary
13:05	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instruments
14:30	Comedy
15:00	Noon Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:05	Instruments
16:30	Old Favorites
17:00	Annual Vegetable Market
17:30	Good Vibrations
18:00	News Summary
18:05	Special Feature
18:30	Music
19:30	Newsweek
19:35	Date with a Star
20:00	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:05	Evening Show Cont.
21:55	News Summary
22:00	Evening Show Cont.
23:00	News Summary
23:05	Evening Show Cont.
23:57	News Headlines
24:00	Close Down

MUSEUMS

"Children's Heritage and Science Museum" Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Haya Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Friday.
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by

19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabbal Luweidh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 610121.
Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Spans City, Amman. Opening hours 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

PRAYER TIMES

04:47	Fair
04:50	(Sunrise) Doha
11:21	Doha
14:13	'Asi
16:37	Maghreb
17:58	'Isha

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman. Tel. 625450.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Luweidh. Tel. 637440.
De la Saie Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Hussein. Tel. 617377. Sunday English mass (summer time 6 p.m., winter time 5 p.m.).
Terzissima Church (Roman Catholic). Jabbal Luweidh. Mass in Italian language, meet every Saturday at 5:30 p.m. Tel. 622365.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abadi. Tel. 625451.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabbal Amman. Tel. 625383.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh. Tel. 711311.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh. Tel. 775261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh. Tel. 717151.
Armenian International Church (Inter-

denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani. Tel. 685328.
Evangelical Lutheran Church (Church of the Good Shepherd) Amman. At the Service: Sunday 7 p.m. Rev. N. Sima. Tel. 511295.
Baptist Congregation (meets at the Good Shepherd's Church) Interdenominational-ecumenical English Service: Saturday 6:30 p.m. Tel. 623405. Rev. Veb.
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon) Tel. 815817, 821264.

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport. Tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

09:10	Aqaba (RJ)
09:10	Damascus (RJ)
09:15	Jeddah (RJ)
09:30	Cairo (RJ)
09:45	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:00	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:00	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:00	Baghdad (RJ)
10:00	Beirut (RJ)
10:15	Belgrade, Bucharest, Larnaca (RJ)
11:20	Athens (RJ)
11:30	New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
11:45	London, Geneva (RJ)
17:45	Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
18:10	Bangkok (RJ)
18:30	Tripoli (RJ)
19:40	Rome (RJ)
09:20	Baghdad (RJ)

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10:00	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:00	Baghdad (RJ)
10:00	Beirut (RJ)
10:15	Belgrade, Bucharest, Larnaca (RJ)
11:20	Athens (RJ)
11:30	New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
11:45	London, Geneva (RJ)
17:45	Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
18:10	Bangkok (RJ)
18:30	Tripoli (RJ)
19:40	Rome (RJ)
09:20	Baghdad (RJ)

12:10	Kuwait (TU)
12:35	Amman, Bahrain (GF)
13:45	Kuwait (KU)
14:30	Dhahran (TK)
15:00	Riyadh (SV)
16:00	Baghdad (IA)
17:00	Beirut (RO)
18:05	Cairo (MS)
18:35	Paris (AF)
18:55	Amsterdam, Istanbul (KL)
19:15	Zurich (LH)
19:20	Zurich, Larnaca (SR)
09:25	London, Cairo (BA)

DEPARTURES ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

06:55	Aqaba (RJ)
10:40	Tripoli (RJ)
10:45	Rome (RJ)
11:10	Athens (RJ)
12:10	Larnaca (RJ)
12:15	Paris (RJ)
12:15	Frankfurt, London (RJ)
12:30	Beirut (RJ)
12:35	Vienna, Miami (RJ)
12:45	Jeddah (RJ)
12:50	Cairo (RJ)
13:00	Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
13:15	Baghdad (RJ)
13:30	Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)
22:00	Bangkok (RJ)

OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

06:20	Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
13:10	Tunis (TU)
14:30	Bahrain, Muscat (GF)
15:00	Kuwait (KU)
15:30	Ankara, Istanbul (TK)
16:00	Riyadh (SV)
17:30	Baghdad (IA)
18:15	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
18:30	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
18:35	Cairo (MS)
19:35	Baghdad (AF)
20:05	Sana'a (LH)

OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

09:35	Baghdad (AF)
09:35	Sana'a (LH)
10:40	Karachi (PK)
12:45	Abu Dhabi (GF)
13:45	Kuwait (KU)
15:15	Dubai (EK)
16:00	Baghdad (IA)
16:00	Athens, Damascus (OA)
16:35	Jeddah, Medina (SV)
18:05	Cairo (MS)
19:05	Beirut (ME)

DEPARTURES ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

06:55	Aqaba (RJ)
10:40	Tripoli (RJ)
10:45	Rome (RJ)
11:10	Athens (RJ)
12:10	Larnaca (RJ)
12:15	Paris (RJ)
12:15	Frankfurt, London (RJ)
12:30	Beirut (RJ)
12:35	Vienna, Miami (RJ)
12:45	Jeddah (RJ)
12:50	Cairo (RJ)
13:00	Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
13:15	Baghdad (RJ)
13:30	Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)
22:00	Bangkok (RJ)

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Another increase on temperature will occur and winds will be southerly moderate to light. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly fresh and seas calm.

Min./max. temp.	
Amman	4 / 18
Aqaba	11 / 24
Doha	11 / 29
Jordan Valley	12 / 25

Yesterday's high temperatures, Amman 17, Aqaba 26. Humidity readings: Amman 28 per cent, Aqaba 26 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY

ADMAN:	
Dr. Adnan Zaghini	89140
Dr. Tayseer Al-Sa'idi	777636
Dr. Fayez Jallouja	624207
Dr. Hussein Haddad	731267
First pharmacy	661912
Ferdous pharmacy	778339
Al Asma pharmacy	637055
Nairokh pharmacy	623672
Al Salam pharmacy	136730
Yamouh pharmacy	649445
Shmeisani pharmacy	637600

TAXIS:

Al-Jedah taxi	776061
Al-Qasi (Abu Joudeh) taxi	743806
Weam taxi	776271
Ra'ad taxi	899631
Rawa taxi	741572
Umayya taxi	775780
Mush taxi	803092

IRBID:

Dr. Atallah Naser	(-)
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OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

11:40	Baghdad (IA)
11:45	Vienna, Chicago, Los Angeles (RJ)
12:15	Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ)
12:30	Cairo (RJ)
13:30	Dhahran (RJ)
14:40	Kuwait (RJ)
15:00	Baghdad (RJ)
20:10	Baghdad (RJ)
20:15	New Delhi (RJ)
20:20	Cairo (RJ)
20:30	Dubai, Karachi (RJ)
21:00	Damascus (RJ)

OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

01:35	Paris (AF)
06:25	Istanbul, Amsterdam (AF)
06:30	Cairo, London (BA)
06:35	Larnaca, Zurich (SR)
10:10	Frankfurt (LH)
11:30	Damascus, Tripoli (PK)
13:45	Doha, Abu Dhabi (GF)
15:00	Kuwait (KU)
16:15	Damascus, Dubai (EK)
17:25	Damascus, Athens (OA)

Al Shara'a pharmacy

985238

ZARQA

Dr. Ghassan Al-Fagh (-)
Khalid pharmacy 985417

EMERGENCIES

Civil Defence Directorate	661111
Civil Defence Immediate	630341
Rescue	630341
Civil Defence Emergency	199
Rescue Police	192, 621111, 637777
Fire Brigade	198, 891228
Blood Bank	778375
Highway Police	843402
Traffic Police	639141
Public Security Directorate	630321
Hotel Complaints	629800
Price Complaints	661176
Water and Sewerage	897467
Amman Municipality	787111
Complaints	787111
Telephone Information (directory assistance)	12
Overseas Calls	17
Central Amman Telephone	631010
Repairs	623101
Abadi Telephone Repairs	661010
Jordan Television	773111
Radio Jordan	774111
Water Authority	630321
Jordan Electricity Authority	815615
Electric Power	649411, 636381
RJ Flight Information	08-53200
Queen Alia Int'l. Airport	08-53201

HOSPITALS

AMMAN:	
Hussein Medical Centre	813813/332
Khalid Maternity, J. Amn	642816
Akil Maternity, J. Amn	642816
Jabal Amman Maternity	642862
Malhas, J. Amman	630440
Palestine, Shmeisani	664714
Shmeisani Hospital	669131
University Hospital	845845

OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

11:40	Baghdad (IA)
11:45	Vienna, Chicago, Los Angeles (RJ)
12:15	Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ)
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10:10	Frankfurt (LH)
11:30	Damascus, Tripoli (PK)
13:45	Doha, Abu Dhabi (GF)
15:00	Kuwait (KU)
16:15	Damascus, Dubai (EK)
17:25	Damascus, Athens (OA)

Al-Muasher Hospital

6672719

The Islamic, Abadi 66612757
Al-Ahli, Abadi 6641646
Islamic, Al-Muasher 771012
Al-Bahar, J. Ashrafieh 7751126
Army, Marka 8916115
Queen Alia Hospital 662240/50
Amal Hospital 674135

ZARQA Govt. Hospital

(09)83323
Zarqa National Hospital (09)99107
Ibn Sina Hospital (09)98732

IRBID:

Princess Basma Hospital (02)27555
Greek Catholic Hospital (02)27225
Ibn Al-Nalees Hospital (02)24700
AQABA: Princess Haya Hospital (03)314111

MARKET PRICES

Lippen/lower price in lbs per kg.	
Apple (double red)	300 / 450
Apple (golden)	350 / 300
Apple (French)	350 / 300
Banana	300 / 300
Banana (Makammar)	300 / 250
Bean	200 / 180
Cabbage	130 / 100
Cauliflower	240 / 200
Cucumbers	360 / 300
Radish	120 / 100
Eggplant (small)	180 / 120
Garlic	320 / 250
Grapes (white & black)	600 / 500
Grapefruit	170 / 120
Lemon	220 / 180
Marrow (large)	160 / 120
Marrow (small)	260 / 200
Olive (green)	350 / 300
Olive (black)	300 / 400
Onion (dry)	200 / 180
Okra	300 / 250
Pepper (hot)	260 / 200
Pepper (sweet)	260 / 200
Potato	250 / 200
Raddish	130 / 120
Spinach	180 / 140
Tomatoes	380 / 310

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport. Tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

09:10	Aqaba (RJ)
09:10	Jeddah (RJ)
09:30	Cairo (RJ)
09:45	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:00	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:00	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:00	Baghdad (RJ)
10:00	Beirut (RJ)
10:15	Belgrade, Bucharest, Larnaca (RJ)
11:20	Athens (RJ)
11:30	New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
11:45	London, Geneva (RJ)
17:45	Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
18:10	Bangkok (RJ)
18:30	Tripoli (RJ)
19:40	Rome (RJ

Queen Noor to present essay competition awards

AMMAN (J.T.) — Four Jordanian winners of an essay competition commemorating T.S. Eliott's one hundredth anniversary will be handed prizes by Her Majesty Queen Noor on Nov. 26, 1988, at the British Council, where she will open an exhibition about Eliott.

The essay competition, entitled "T.S. Eliott — His Relevance Today," was organised by the British Council in celebration of the life and works of the most influential Anglo-American poet. Among the most famous of Eliott's literary contributions are the Book of Practical Cats which was turned into a musical in the 1970's, the Wasteland a poem that brought him fame and his essay Towards the Definition of Culture. In these and other contributions Eliott concentrated on the human experience from which emanated universal truths in a very simple and direct language a

feared that won him the Nobel Prize for literature in 1948.

The selected essays were written by Mr. Fahd Salameh a post-graduate student at Jordan University, who happens to be unsighted, Miss May Wakileh a teacher at the University of Jordan Model School, Mr. Fakhri Saleh an undergraduate student and Miss Muna Qadah an undergraduate student at University of Jordan.

The international Community School will perform a brief homage to T.S. Eliott and Professor Mohammad Asfour will deliver a brief tribute on behalf of the Jordanian Universities.

The British Council, set up in 1934 and opened its branch in Amman in 1948, spends £2 million per year on promoting the English language; promoting Britain as a place of study; promoting the arts and promoting books and libraries.

Princess Sarvath opens kimono show

By Suhair Obeidat
Special in the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath Wednesday opened a Japanese kimono fashion show at the Inter-Continental Hotel.

The show was organised by the Young Women's Muslim Association (YWMA) and the Ministry of Tourism in cooperation with the Japanese embassy.

At the outset of the show, the YWMA representative thanked Princess Sarvath for her patronage and then introduced the kimono to the audience.

Kimono is the Japanese wrap-

around cloth, with rectangular sleeves used by both men and women. It is made of vertical panels of cloth stitched together and is bound with a sash (obi).

Today, most women wear the kimono mainly for social and ceremonial events, or when performing certain traditional arts.

Mrs. Shizue Takizawa, a kimono contemporary artist, organised the show as part of an around-the-world tour to revive the kimono tradition.

"The kimono is a costume full of subtle ties that we would like to hand out to future generations, not merely fashion," she said.

During the show, the audience

was introduced to the very complex method of dressing a royal bride in a special kind of kimono.

In graceful moves, with light Japanese music in the background, Mrs. Takizawa and an assistant wrapped a model with layers and layers of very fine cloth. Within minutes, the bride was expertly dressed in an exquisite gown.

The show also includes kimonos (Shichigoson) for children; kimonos for single women (Furisode); followed by kimonos for the bride (Hanagone), the groom (Hanamuko) and the go-between (Nakodo). The go-between is a matchmaker who arranges the marriage for the couple.

The highlight of the show was a special demonstration by Takizawa of tying obi sash bows in the shape of flowers which were her own designs.

Most Japanese obi are tied into either a flat drum bow or a simple butterfly knot.

Skilfully and to the beat of Arabic music, Takizawa created fabulous shapes of a chrysanthemum, an anthurium and a pansy.

At the end of the show, Takizawa presented a commemorative gift to Princess Sarvath and thanked her for hosting the show in Jordan.

The show will be repeated at the Amman Baccalaureate School Thursday, Nov. 24, and at the Royal Cultural Centre Friday, Nov. 25. Proceeds will go to the YWMA's Special Education Centre.

NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

PRINCE MOHAMMAD CONDOLES: His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, the personal representative of His Majesty King Hussein, delegated the director of his office to convey his condolences to the Dakhlan family on the death of the late Ahmad Abdullah Dakhlan, the brother of Omar Abdullah Dakhlan, and to convey his condolences to Al Rawabdeh family on the death of late Salem Al Rawabdeh, father of Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh. (Petra)

PUBLIC GARDEN INAUGURATED: A JD 3,000 public garden was opened Wednesday at Grandal in the Tafleeh Governorate on the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's birthday. On the same occasion a post office branch was also inaugurated at Rashadih. (Petra)

REMOTE SENSING CENTRE: Prospects for the establishment of a remote sensing centre in Jordan were reviewed here Wednesday by Canadian experts and technicians and officials from the Royal Jordanian Geographic Centre (RJGC). Questions related to the supply of equipment and the training of Jordanian personnel to take charge of the projected centre were discussed in implementation of a Canadian-Jordanian agreement. (Petra)

TAFILEH EDUCATION PROJECTS: Tafleeh Education Department announced Wednesday that educational projects worth JD 2.5 million were completed over the past two years. It said that the projects included schools, and vocational centres at Ain Al Baida, Qadish, and Tafleeh city. (Petra)

POLICE OFFICERS GRADUATE: A ceremony was held here Wednesday to graduate the second batch of police officers after completing a rigorous training course at the Kafra military camp in the Jordan Valley region. They were trained in the use of light arms on a large scale. The graduates, who trained in different military skills under very difficult conditions, presented a performance of their skills before the audience and later received their diplomas from the Public Security Department's Military Brigade Commander Brig. Salman Al Ma'aitah. (Petra)

KHAIIR MEETS CHINESE TEAM: A Chinese parliamentary delegation Wednesday arrived in Amman from Cairo en route for Damascus. Parliament Secretary General Hani Khair received the delegation at the airport. (Petra)

NIMR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS: Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak Wednesday received the credentials of Jordan's Ambassador to Egypt Nabih Al Nimr. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Ismat Abdul Meguid and other senior officials were present during the ceremony. (Petra)

NEW MAYORS: The council of ministers Wednesday endorsed the appointment of Hamad Al Fa'our, Mohammad Al Zoubi, Taha Arsalan, and Farouq Jreissat as mayors of Deir Alla, Kbarja, Al Soukneb, and Fheis respectively. (Petra)

DELEGATION TO MOSCOW: The Council of Ministers Wednesday endorsed the formation of the Jordanian side to the meetings of the joint Jordanian-Soviet Economic Committee which is scheduled to convene in Moscow on Nov. 28. The secretary general of the Industry and Trade Ministry will head the committee which will discuss means to develop and reinforce economic cooperation. (Petra)

CULTURAL FESTIVAL: The Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives will hold a book festival in Anjara marking the official opening of the public library Monday. (Petra)

French week to highlight latest techniques used in civil aviation

AMMAN (J.T.) — The French week, which opens here Sunday, is bound to offer Jordanians a chance to sample food and wine from France and acquaint themselves with the latest techniques used in the field of civil aviation.

The French week, which continues through Dec. 1 at the Marriott Hotel has been organised in cooperation with the French embassy and Air France. Representatives of seven French corporations will display their latest lines in aeronautics, vehicles and telecommunications.

through stands, videos and models.

A children's fashion show will be put up; and visitors will be able to see porcelain, clothes and perfumes in fifteen showcases. The Jordan News Agency, Petra, described the event as one that can promote trade between France and Jordan.

One of the most significant functions will be Air France's permanent multivision projection to be shown on a giant screen. Minister of Industry and Trade Hamdi Tabhaa will inaugurate

the French week which will feature also a special dinner honouring the famous soccer player Michel Platini and the proceeds will benefit charity in Jordan.

France is the second major European importer of Jordanian phosphate, potash, vegetables and fruit.

France's contributions to the Kingdom in the last decade amounted to 77 million francs, mostly benefiting projects in transport, telecommunications and aeronautics.

Regional seminar urges efforts to train people in science, technology

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — A three-day seminar entitled progress in science and technology for development in West Asia region was concluded in Amman Wednesday with the participants urging regional governments to step up efforts to provide training for human resources in the fields of science and technology.

A statement issued at the conclusion of the meeting at the Amman Plaza Hotel, called on governments and concerned institutions to double their efforts in the process of raising funds from businessmen, and financial institutions to finance science and technology projects.

There is need for science and technology institutions in the region to acquire more knowledge and expertise that can help their countries to cope with the developments in scientific, industrial and technological fields, the statement said.

It emphasised the importance of an information network and cooperation among the countries in the West Asia region in all matters related to science and technology.

The seminar was opened by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan who called on concerned parties to set up a national information system in each country to help in sound planning of development at all levels and in

all sectors. Prince Hassan emphasised the need to develop the concept of scientific research at universities, and stressed that research should by no means be regarded merely as a means to attain promotion and self interest.

All research work, he said, should be linked to the requirements of development. Following the conclusion of the seminar Dr. Usama Al Khoulfi, who represented Egypt, said that the fact that it was held here serves as a clear indication of the Kingdom's orientation towards developing science and technology.

The seminar was organised by the Higher Council for Science and Technology in cooperation with the U.N. Centre for Science and Technology for Development and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA).

Society to draw winning numbers of tickets for 1988 Charity March

AMMAN (J.T.) — Under the patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Majda, the winning numbers of tickets for last month's Charity March will be drawn at the Amman Plaza Hotel at 11:00 a.m. The Charity March was organised by the Jordanian Cancer Society and Care of Neurological Patients.

The first prize will be brand new and licensed Fiat Panda with duty paid.

During the ceremony, winning numbers of participants in the march will be drawn, and some of the prizes include travel tickets to 14 different countries in various parts of the world.

Around 2,000 people of different ages participated in last month's march which was aimed at broadening the base of participation in charity work, and to boost the role of citizens in sup-

porting the two societies to carry out their work.

Last month, officials of the two societies said that the funds collected from the Charity March, which were expected to total JD 100,000, would be used for the treatment of some neurological and cancer patients, for projects of health education about neurology and cancer cases, as well as for establishing early detection centres for such cases.

Jordan to represent Asia at Interpol

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Jordan has been elected as one of the Asian representatives at the International Police Organisation (Interpol) during the organisation's three-day general assembly meeting in Bangkok.

The Arab group at the meeting had nominated Public Security Department (PSD) Director General Abdul Hadi Al Majali to fill the post which was contested by three candidates representing other nations.

"Jordan's success in being elected to represent the Asian region at the organisation reflects the worldwide recognition of the Kingdom's continued efforts at all levels in stemming crime and the PSD's achievements in the

past years," according to a PSD statement.

Taking part in the assembly's 57th session in Bangkok were delegates from 120 nations from

the five continents who discussed a wide range of subjects related to means of dealing with criminal activities and cooperation with Interpol.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILS: Maan Governor Jamal Momani Tuesday stressed the importance of the municipal councils' role in developing cities and providing services to all citizens. Saraireh was speaking at a meeting with members of the newly elected municipal council members of Wadi Mousa and Maan. (Petra)

WINTER OPERATIONS: Um Al Basatin general safety committee has decided to set up an operations room for dealing with any emergency during the current winter season. Um Al Basatin sub district governor said that any citizen in need of help can call telephone 728681, which has been set up for this purpose. (Petra)

New marketing, sales director at the Amman Marriott Hotel

JOINING the Amman Marriott Hotel from the Amsterdam Marriott, Mr. Jan Heesbeen has been appointed as the new marketing and sales director.

When asked his goals for his new assignment, Mr. Heesbeen says "personally, I'm looking forward to learning about Jordan and its wonderful rich culture. For us Europeans, the sunshine, beautiful weather, friendly people and atmosphere is nearly paradise."

Fluent in Dutch, English, German, French and eager to learn Arabic, Mr. Heesbeen has more than 8 years of major European hotel experience with a strong background in systems and administration. "Mr. Heesbeen brings a strong touch of Europe to us



Jan Heesbeen here in the Amman Marriott Hotel," said Mr. Ghassan Ismail, resident manager.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- A plastic art exhibition by eight Jordanian artists at Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation.
- Brass plates exhibition by Hrach Loutou at the French Cultural Centre.
- An exhibition of drawings and watercolours of German Romanticism at Al Ra'ed Al Arabi School, Shmeisani.
- An exhibition of iconographies, signs and public places by the German artist Otto Herbert Hajek at the Department of Architecture at the University of Jordan.
- An exhibition entitled "Amman Today In Photos" by Haitham Jweinat at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- The annual fall exhibition of the Bani Hamida Women Rugs in South Shuneh in the Jordan Valley starting Friday 10:00 - 4:30.

BAZAAR

- The Annual Bazaar of the Watani Sporting Club presenting handicrafts, foods and children games — opens Thursday at 4:00 p.m. and Friday at 10:00 a.m.

FILM

- An Italian film entitled "Agenti Speciali Onu Missione Eiffel" at Haya Arts Centre — 7:00 p.m.

PLAZA

TIMES

Friday

Sunday & everyday
LUNCH BUFFET
at the
COFFEE SHOP



JD. 5.500pp

Saturday

INDIAN NIGHT
ENJOY
OUR DELICIOUS
INDIAN
BUFFET
SPECIALLY
MADE
FOR YOU



JD. 6.000pp

Sunday

LOBSTER NIGHT
At the
ANDALUSIA



Seafood Hors-D'oeuvres
Lobster Imperial
Strawberry Pancakes
Coffee & Petit Fours
JD. 8.000pp

Monday

PRIME RIB NIGHT
at the
COFFEE SHOP



Prime Rib,
Yorkshire Pudding
Baked Potato
Garden Peas
Followed by
Apple Pie & Cream
JD. 4.500pp

Tuesday

SHRIMP NIGHT
at the
ANDALUSIA



SEAFOOD Cocktail
Grilled Shrimps
or
Shrimps with
Spinach Souffle
Fresh Summer Fruits
Coffee & Petit Fours
JD. 8.000pp

Wednesday

Spanish Speciality
Paella Night
at the
COFFEE SHOP
VEGETABLE & SAFFRON SOUP
SEAFOOD PAILLA
WITH GREEN SALAD



Sweets from our Buffet
JD. 4.500pp

Thursday

SEAFOOD NIGHT
at the
ANDALUSIA
Set Menu
or
ALA CARTE



Every THURSDAY
JD. 8.000pp

RESERVATIONS Amman Plaza Hotel Telephone No. 674111

Trusthouse Forte Hotels

Jordan Times

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Established 1975

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A look inward for Lebanon

THE BOOM of heavy guns echoes through the capital and the streets are soon stained with blood; a divided army stages separate ceremonies in the same uniform but attended by rival officers; Israeli jets zoom in and bomb targets in the south, leaving behind dead bodies and devastation. What a novel way to celebrate a country's independence day: but that was how indeed Lebanon marked the gracious occasion.

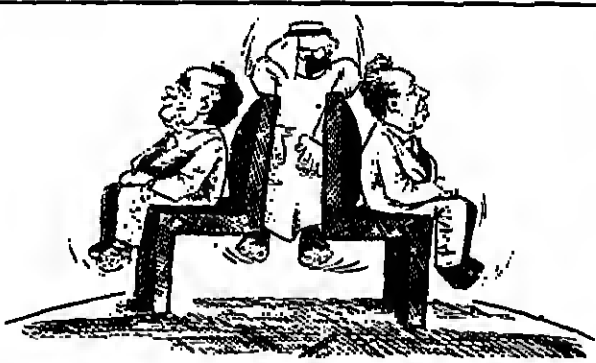
The frequent spasms of violence have become so much of a way for Lebanon that the deaths of a dozen, whether in factional clashes or in Israeli air raids, do not draw more than a casual headline. The indifference to happenings in Lebanon has grown to such an extent that people just shrug off news of clashes and bloodshed, whether in Beirut, the south or north.

How long will it continue? The heads of the rival governments in Beirut appear to be more than confident that the country can survive the crisis. But can it, really?

The worst part of the situation is the indifference of Lebanese themselves to the disintegration of their country, once famous for its industrious people and strong economy. Almost everyone blames external factors for the calamity that has befallen the country, but little consideration is given to the reality that a solution to the problem has to come from within the Lebanese community.

The Arab World stands ready to help Lebanon and pull it back to its feet, but the Lebanese themselves have to take the initiative.

What the Lebanese need today is an inward look, a look into themselves with tough questions. As long as they do not come with honest answers there is little chance of success for any move, pan-Arab or otherwise, towards realising the cherished dream of a reunited Lebanon back in its rightful place in the Arab ranks.



ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i daily Wednesday wrote about His Majesty King Hussein's visit to Damascus and his talks with President Hafez Al Assad in the course of Jordan's continued consultations with Arab countries in the light of recent developments in the region. The outcome of the Israeli elections which brought the Likud back to government, the U.S. presidential elections which brought Bush to the White House and the worsening situation in Lebanon all warrant intensified contacts among Arab leaders, the paper noted. It said that the King and the president had no doubt discussed means of confronting the new policies of the Likud government in Israel and dealing with the situation in Lebanon where the country is now facing further complications. The Likud's success means a further setback to the current efforts for the implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 at an international peace conference, the paper added. It said that the Arabs should maintain their contacts and consensus on means of dealing with the common issues.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily Wednesday discusses the Israeli air raids on Lebanon and criticises the Arab Nation's lack of action against such practice. The raids have far reaching goals other than taking revenge on the Palestinian people, the columnist, Abdul Rahim Omar, points out. He says that Israel's acts of aggression are clearly designed to weaken the Arab people in Lebanon and consecrate the partition of that country. Whenever Israel used to commit aggression on Lebanon, the Lebanese forces turned their wrath against the Palestinians instead of confronting the external danger, the columnist explains. He says that even when the Israelis invaded Lebanon and besieged Beirut, the Lebanese Forces moved against the Palestinians instead of confronting the invaders. At present the Lebanese people find themselves helpless as they watch the Israelis maintaining fierce raids on their country and continue to occupy the southern regions of Lebanon. Omar continues. The Israelis aim through their raids to keep their northern neighbour in total disarray living in a partitioned land and unable to protect their rights and interests, Omar adds. He calls on the Arab Nation to find a formula through which to help the Lebanese reach a settlement and liberate their land from Israeli occupation.

Al Dustur daily describes King Hussein's visit to Damascus Tuesday as another link in the monarch's long series of efforts to consolidate Arab consensus which was launched at the Amman summit conference last year. The King has succeeded in initiating joint Arab efforts at the regional and international levels through his continued and relentless endeavours crowned at the Amman summit meeting, the paper noted. It said that the visit to Damascus was another form of Jordan's drive to serve as a bridge bringing about understanding among Arab states and uniting their efforts to serve the higher national interests.

Sawt Al Shaab daily also discussed the King's visit to Damascus and his meeting with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad. The paper said that the King is keen on benefiting from all chances to promote the cause of peace and his efforts are continuing at the Arab level to achieve that goal. The recent Jordanian move of severing ties with the West Bank paved the way for the PLO to proclaim the independent Palestinian state and the monarch's continued support for the Palestinian people will never end until they achieve their national rights, the paper added.

The following is the second part of a two part series on force of change taken from the book: **Winning the Human Race**, the final report of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues that His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan launched last month during visits to London and Paris.

Modern technology

SINCE the 1970s, many people have increasingly come to fear that technological innovation matters more than preserving cultural identity or social traditions; that it will be the values of efficiency, reliability, speed and predictability that will prevail in future societies; that we must adjust to each new invention or down in the indignity of not being modern. Much of the debate about development is turning to talk of technological revolutions capable of so radically changing the quality and characteristics of human existence that the past seems no more than a prologue to the awe-inspiring future that awaits us. Technology all too often seems enveloped in its own mystique — complex, remote, obliging us to bow down in fear and fascination.

The present concentration of highly active scientific research and of major technological achievements in a few countries should not obscure the fact that many cultures and societies have contributed to modern science, as can be seen by the study of, for instance, Chinese, Indian or Islamic sciences. Nor should prosperity be attributed to scientific achievements alone: colonisation of new lands and the exploitation of their wealth contributed to the economic growth of a few countries and increased the gap between them and the rest of the world.

Modern science and technology derive their prestige from their contribution to economic growth in the industrialised countries. Only a few countries are in the forefront of advancing new technologies; others are essentially adapting to changes originating elsewhere. However, for large low-income countries, such as Brazil, China or India, there is a substantial capacity for indigenous development of a wide range of technologies. For small states, options may be more limited but are by no means closed. In fact, some of the smaller states are doing very well in relative terms.

Technological innovation has been vital to economic growth by raising the productivity of human, capital and natural resources. However, the relation between technology and growth is a very complex one. Technological advance does not necessarily imply scientific progress nor does it always mean economic growth. Technological inventions are

tools which, according to the way they are used, widen or narrow our scope for action, and enhance or diminish our control over resources. The changes they are now bringing about give rise to strong and often conflicting emotions. There is apprehension that the new technologies will be economically and socially disruptive, but also hope that the power and speed of technological change in communications may bring nations closer and foster a positive multi-lateralism.

An optimistic view is that less industrialised countries will be able to benefit greatly from advanced science and technology and could reduce the economic gap between them and the richer countries while bypassing many historical technological stages. Reference is often made in this respect of four broad categories of new technologies: micro-electronics, bio-technology, new materials technology and new energy sources including nuclear energy. These technologies can be distinguished from other modern technologies by the extraordinary speed at which their application is proceeding and by their wide scope which transcends narrow sectoral boundaries.

A less optimistic view is that the benefits of modern technology may be available only to a few. Today's new technologies arise from systematic research programmes, largely funded by governments and major industrial companies. Advanced scientific research is no longer carried out by scientists working in isolation with a few assistants handling relatively cheap equipment and exchanging friendly letters with their peers. It has become expensive team work and its potential benefits are of such magnitude that secrecy is rigidly maintained.

The development of science and technology poses intrinsically humanitarian issues. On its outcome depends an increase or decrease in human suffering now and in the future. Human beings are endowed with potential creativity but can realise it only in certain cultural, social and economic contexts. Humanitarianism therefore aims not only at limiting the harmful effects of science and technology and re-directing the benefits of innovations to the most deprived in society, but also at removing the obstacles to creativity so as to multiply sources of innovations in all contexts, societies and cultures.

The potential of modern technological advances to contribute

Future = Technology + Information

to meeting the basic needs of people throughout the world has yet to be fully explored. A humanitarian approach to science and technology demands greater priority for producers and services intended to meet the needs of the poor. These include improving water supply and sewage disposal techniques; lower cost construction, transportation and renewable energy, especially for rural households; drought and pest-resistant, high-yielding agricultural crops especially of food indigenous to developing countries; and finally greater emphasis on measures to eliminate debilitating diseases and improve access to health care. A humanitarian approach also requires that, to the extent possible, new technology is introduced after genuine and full consultation with those likely to be affected by it.

Transnationals in the global economy

A CONCERN for the welfare of human-beings necessarily involves a concern for their material welfare. This concern lies at the root of the effort for development in the Third World. The fulfilment of the potential of every individual which is the ultimate goal of development cannot occur without a minimum level of material well-being. Below that level, both the rights and the powers of the individual are so restricted that effective choices to initiate personal development cannot be made.

Nothing illustrates better the global reach of current commercial methods than the activities of the transnational corporations. Transnationals, broadly defined, are the largest private commercial concerns on earth. The total value of foreign direct investment by transnationals in 1986 was over \$700 billion, with annual flows totalling about \$50 billion, only one-quarter of which went to developing countries. With the growing globalisation of capital markets, there is vast potential for transnational investment. However, the social and humanitarian implications of the globalisation of the economy have been by and large ignored while the financial power of transnationals continues to increase. It is estimated that the total capitalisation of markets for bonds, equities, precious metals and mortgages is \$11 trillion. Transnationals, particularly in their relationship to developing countries, pose special problems of a humanitarian nature.

Transnationals operate in a territory of their own definition both within and between nations. Though private, non-governmental and operated for the profit of

individuals, they often possess the high degree of organisation as well as the access to sophisticated technology and massive capital resources more typical of governments than of private individuals. They have established international networks of related companies, each of which may possess substantial economic power in the country — very often developing — where it is located. The fact that some transnational corporations have financial turnovers in excess of the public expenditure budgets and sometimes even the gross national products of quite a few smaller developing countries, gives them a power in some cases as great or greater than that of national governments. From a humanitarian viewpoint, this power gives transnationals a potential for either contributing to human welfare or causing human misery.

Developing countries have looked with suspicion on these giants because they are motivated primarily by private profit rather than the interest of national development or individual human welfare. Nonetheless transnationals are often a valuable source of capital, technology and management expertise which developing countries badly need.

Over the years developing countries have gradually gained experience in dealing with transnationals. The call for an improved regime of foreign investment based on mutual interest has on the whole been heeded, although some difficulties remain and the hoped-for increase in private capital flows so necessary to developing countries has not occurred.

Transnationals have sometimes been the targets of well-founded criticism for their labour practices. They have also been accused of industrial pollution. The grim example of the catastrophe in Bhopal has alerted the world to the potential hazards of industrial disasters.

It is essential that transnationals should demonstrate a high degree of social responsibility, in accordance with their privileged situation as "guest" concerns outside their own countries and operating across borders. In such situations, the formulation of codes of conduct agreed by all parties concerned has been shown to be advantageous. Such codes of conduct should be based upon the core values of an international humanitarian ethic. Furthermore, a multilateral code of conduct elaborated and monitored by the United Nations, which seeks to define standards to be observed by both transnationals and governments, would be a valuable advance in multilateral cooperation and in the acceptance of humanitarian-

ism as one of the motivating forces.

The media

THE INCREASING influence of the media — the press, broadcasting and films — is a feature of our contemporary global society. It has grown dramatically with the introduction of new technologies for communication, and for the reproduction, transmission and dissemination of information. For historical reasons, however, the major news agencies which collect and transmit news across the globe are mainly Western owned. This phenomenon of Western dominance has been strengthened by the emergence of radio and television, with their requirements of substantial capital outlays in the form of production facilities, transmitters and technical expertise.

The arrival on the international scene after 1945 of the independent countries of the Third World, with different national perspectives and priorities, has led to calls in international organisations for a more balanced network of news flows, to reduce alien dominance. However, there are suspicions that this initiative may mask a desire by some Third World governments for increased control, censorship and manipulation of news and information.

In most developing countries, radio is widely used and is the most effective medium of mass communication due to the relatively low cost of output and receivers. The spread of transistors throughout the Third World is an important phenomenon of our time. Many Third World governments, in common with the centrally planned countries, own or control a substantial part of their national press as well as radio and television systems. The position of the media raises issues which are important for human well-being. One is the relationship between free means of expression, such as the media, and individual freedom. A free press contributes substantially both to the creation and maintenance of a free and democratic society.

However, in view of the influence of the media it is appropriate to raise questions about social responsibility. Criticisms are often made about such matters as selectivity, lack of balance, trivialisation and sensationalism. For example, a responsible attitude towards women, who are so often the subject of media exploitation and stereotyping, is essential. The media have a further responsibility to avoid national stereotyping and nationalistic bias. In developing societies, which are often struggling to overcome massive unemployment and lack of adequate health care, the media have a special educational role. Equally, the Western media which have the most powerful global reach, have also the greatest responsibility to foster internationalism. The modern media can either increase our awareness of the total human situation, or help to perpetuate attitudes of racial and sexual stereotyping and outdated nationalisms, thereby increasing divisions and disputes within communities and impeding national development and advancement towards internationalism.

The rise of expectations, fuelled by the television of the North, is already contributing in the Third World to the growth of a very consumer-oriented middle class. The media are sometimes open to charges of neglecting more abstract or complex issues which nevertheless bear directly on the everyday lives of people — for example, the debt crisis in the Third World with its consequences for the urban and rural poor. Here too, the media can make a humanitarian contribution by investigating and exposing structural defects in the global political, economic and social systems.

The communications satellites which are so instrumental in increasing the cohesion of our global electronic village, and hold such rich potential for the future, are also bringing into being a new era of television and a more vivid trans-border flow of information. Television via satellite can spread knowledge of different cultures. But it can also put the cultures of smaller, poorer and weaker countries at risk. There is a need for the more vulnerable cultures to be protected in the face of the random importation via satellite of other cultures which may have a destructive impact. Direct broadcasting by satellite, by which the products of one country can be easily received by satellite dishes in other countries, emphasises once again that the people of the world have the means to become even closer to each other on our ever-shrinking planet.

OPEN FORUM

Time to deliver

NOW that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has formally announced its very clear terms, its acceptance of Security Council Resolution 242, the last obstacle against the U.S. administration having a dialogue with the PLO has been removed. There is thus, no excuse to the American government not to join hands with the European countries, to start preparing for the convening of the international conference, if it really wishes that peace prevails again in the Land of Peace.

In this connection it may be of interest to remind the U.S. administration, of the following facts:

— The preamble of the said Security Council resolution, which is supposed to form the basis for the negotiations, states that "acquisition of land by force is not permissible."

— Lord Caradon, the architect of Security Council Resolution 242, repeatedly said that the frontiers of 1967, between Israel and the West Bank, need adjustment, because some villages in the West Bank, had their lands either in Israel proper, or in man's land, and vice versa. The phrase "occupied territories" was used in the resolution, instead of "the occupied territories" simply to take care of such anomalies. In Lord Caradon's opinion, with the present advanced and sophisticated equipment, no country in the world is secure. The best security to any country, he once said, is mutual understanding and good relations.

— Mr. William Rogers, in his capacity as Secretary of state, said that "any adjustment to the frontiers between Israel and its neighbours, should be for convenience and should not carry any military or political significance."

— The United States government signed in 1951, what was called the "Tripartite Declaration", together with the governments of Britain and France. Needless to say that by virtue of her signature, the U.S. government is bound to ensure the withdrawal of the Israeli forces to the 1951 frontiers.

— Last but not the least, it should not be lost sight of, that Israel, started the 1967 war, just six days after it gave the U.S. government 14 days of grace, to enable her solve the Straits of Tiran problem. Thus Israel should not be rewarded for starting the war, by giving her some slices of the Arab lands.

Name withheld upon request

Open letter

I WOULD like to submit the following "open letter" to the Minister of Labour, to be included in the Forum section of the newspaper.

I am sending a copy of the letter to the Minister's office and another copy to the Australian Ambassador. To H.E. the Minister of Labour Your Excellency,

On my behalf and that of hundreds of colleagues, both known and unknown to me, I am writing this letter in the hope that I may draw attention to, what I perceive to be, an oversight.

I am a foreigner married to a Jordanian and have lived in Jordan for ten years. I am settled and happy, though obviously there are times when I miss my beloved family and country.

I hold an Australian passport and, as much as I love my adoptive country, I cannot find it within myself to take any step that might jeopardise my birth-right. I ask for understanding on this point.

I am part of a relatively large group of women, in a similar position, who work. We contribute with our efforts to the benefit of Jordan in many ways; we are taxed and our money stays in the Kingdom. Our children are Jordanian. Our life is here.

How can it be justified to charge us JD 300 for a work permit? To be classified in the same category as a worker whose wage is sent abroad, or to be considered less of a friend than a worker from a neighbouring country.

Could one hope for a review of the situation?

Elizabeth (Donna) Naber



EN BREF

Pakistan: une femme premier ministre

Benazir Bhutto, leader du parti démocratique, a été élue première ministre du Pakistan. Elle est la première femme à occuper ce poste dans ce pays musulman.

Canada: Mulroney reconduit

Le premier ministre canadien, Brian Mulroney, a été reconduit à son poste pour une deuxième fois.

Christina Onassis est morte

Christina Onassis, la fille du milliardaire grec Aristotele Onassis, est décédée le 19 novembre.

Le fils de Saddam Hussein en prison

Le fils de Saddam Hussein, le colonel Hussein, a été condamné à la prison à Bagdad.

Pisani préside l'IMA

Edgardo Pisani, ancien ministre italien, a été élu président de l'Institut du monde arabe (IMA).

Un âne au poste

Un âne a été utilisé pour transporter des lettres à un poste de police en Jordanie.

Le saviez-vous?

Coke pas en stock

Qui dit Coca-Cola dit Pepsi ou Viva. Le Coca-Cola est en effet interdit de séjour depuis quinze ans en Jordanie.

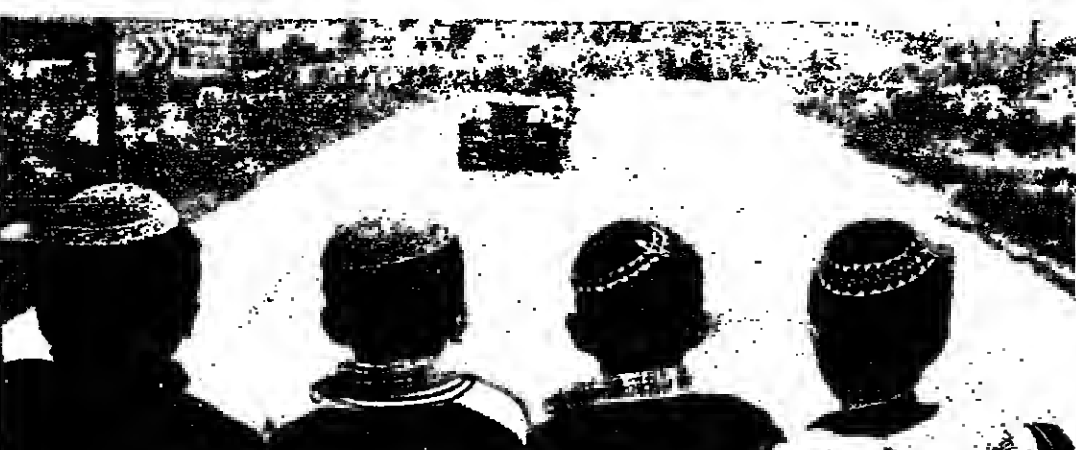
Le boycott, décidé par la Ligue arabe, faisait suite à l'implantation en Israël d'une usine Coca-Cola, rappelle le Dr. Marallah, directeur général de la Chambre d'industrie à Amman.

On évitait ainsi toute possible importation du soda mis en bouteille en Israël. Pepsi en revanche ne présente pas cet inconvénient. On trouve néanmoins du Coca-Cola à Oman et à Dubaï.

Des rumeurs, officiellement démenties, font par ailleurs état d'une prochaine fabrication sous licence de Coca-Cola par la firme saoudienne El-Bilad.

La reconnaissance de l'Etat palestinien Pourquoi s'arrêter à des frontières?

L'argument de l'absence de frontières définies, mis en avant par beaucoup de gouvernements pour ne pas reconnaître le nouvel Etat palestinien indépendant, est-il valable? Karin Kneissl démonte l'argumentation. Cette étudiante autrichienne termine actuellement une thèse sur la conception des frontières au Proche-Orient. Elle rappelle qu'Israël n'a toujours pas de frontières et que cette notion est floue dans la région.



Après 40 ans, Israël n'a lui-même toujours pas de frontières...

Le dernier se doit donc d'avoir des frontières précises. Or, dès la déclaration d'indépendance d'Israël, le 14 mai 1948, aucune mention n'est faite des frontières du nouvel Etat. Certes, le document israélien cite entre autres la résolution 181 de l'Assemblée générale de Nations-Unies (29 nov. 1947), partage de la Palestine comme base juridique. Mais ces frontières, si minutieusement dessinées, n'ont jamais été effectives.

Les limites séparant l'Etat hébreu de pays arabes frontaliers sont précaires. Elles résultent des accords d'armistice de 1949, constamment violés et remplacés après la guerre de 1967 par des lignes de cessez-le-feu.

Difficile dans ces conditions de parler de frontières comme on les conçoit dans une Europe pacifiée. Il serait plus juste d'employer ici un terme technique utilisé par les Anglo-saxons: "the frontier". On peut le traduire en français par "frontière-région", en opposition à "frontière-ligne" ("boundary" en anglais). Même si cette dernière est souvent reconnue sur le papier, on agit concrètement comme si elle n'existait pas, et la zone de conflit devient une "frontière-région".

Fragiles limites

Entre Israël et ses quatre voisins, on ne connaît toujours aujourd'hui qu'une seule frontière "internationale", c'est à dire résultant d'un accord entre les deux parties: celle séparant Israël et l'Egypte, depuis les accords de Camp David en 1979.

Le fait accompli

La encore, le fait accompli

Le fait accompli

La encore, le fait accompli

l'importe sur le fait reconnu. Et les Israéliens, tant qu'ils ne sont pas en paix avec leurs voisins, trouvent très pratique d'entretenir la confusion. Au Liban pour des raisons militaires, dans les territoires occupés pour des raisons idéologiques.

Dans ces conditions, comment peut-on exiger de l'Etat palestinien nouveau-né ce que l'Etat hébreu n'a toujours pas fait en 40 ans d'existence? Les Israéliens justifient l'imprécision de leurs frontières en plaçant qu'elles "doivent faire l'objet de négociations". Le CNP ne fait rien d'autre qu'utiliser le même argument quant aux contours d'une Palestine indépendante.

Puisque les deux Etats se disputent le même territoire, pourquoi négocier leurs frontières, on serait tenté d'y voir le germe d'une solution. Mais le Likoud et les partis religieux désormais au pouvoir à La Knesset veulent des négociations bilatérales, sans l'O.L.P. alors que Palestiniens et Etats arabes réclament une conférence internationale...

Mais avant de discuter des frontières, un préalable est indispensable: la reconnaissance par les uns du droit à exister des autres. Sur ce point, les Israéliens ont encore du chemin à faire, alors que l'O.L.P. a implicitement fait un pas dans ce sens. Définir ses limites territoriales, c'est d'abord respecter la liberté de l'autre. Un principe bien souvent négligé dans cette région.

Karin C. Kneissl

Etat palestinien 40 reconnaissances

Une semaine après sa proclamation à Alger, l'Etat palestinien avait été reconnu par 40 pays, dont la Chine, membre permanent du Conseil de sécurité, soit le quart des 159 Etats membres de l'Organisation des Nations Unies.

Un autre membre permanent du conseil de sécurité, l'Union soviétique, ainsi que la Tchecoslovaquie, ont pour leur part reconnu "la proclamation" de l'Etat, sans reconnaître l'Etat lui-même.

Dans une déclaration adoptée lundi à Bruxelles, les ministres des Affaires étrangères de la CEE ont estimé que les décisions prises à Alger par le Conseil national palestinien "comportent pas de positifs vers le règlement pacifique du conflit israélo-arabe".

Tous les pays arabes sauf quatre — soit 17 Etats — ont apporté leur reconnaissance. Les quatre Etats réticents sont le Liban, Oman, la Somalie et la Syrie. Les chefs des deux gouvernements rivaux au Liban ont approuvé la proclamation de l'Etat. La Syrie a approuvé le principe de l'établissement d'un Etat palestinien sans se prononcer sur les décisions du CNP d'Alger. L'Egypte a reconnu l'Etat palestinien.

La proclamation de l'Etat palestinien a été accueillie favorablement, sans toutefois être suivie d'une reconnaissance, par plusieurs pays, notamment: la Grèce, le Japon, la Pologne, les Philippines et le Vatican. Le mouvement des 101 pays non-alignés, auquel appartient l'O.L.P., ainsi que l'Organisation de l'unité africaine (OAU) ont approuvé la proclamation de l'Etat palestinien a été rejetée fermement par Israël, les Etats-Unis et l'Iran.

Quant à la France, son ministre des Affaires étrangères, Roland Dumas, a déclaré que "la reconnaissance par la France d'un Etat palestinien ne soulève aucune difficulté de principe (...), mais qu'il était contraire à la jurisprudence de la France de reconnaître un Etat qui ne dispose pas d'un territoire défini". "La France, ayant toujours défendu et défendant toujours les droits respectifs du peuple juif et du peuple palestinien à la reconnaissance et à la sécurité sur des territoires constitués en Etats et disposant de frontières garanties, se rejouit de voir disparaître à travers l'acceptation par l'O.L.P. des résolutions 242 et 338 de l'ONU, l'un des plus graves obstacles à cette reconnaissance mutuelle" a-t-il ajouté. (AFP).

SORTIR Disco-bagarre

Les princes charmants et les Cendrillons vont-ils changer de circuit le jeudi soir? Amman semble en proie à la bagouette du côté des lieux de perdition. Il y a eu Rumors en juin, c'est aujourd'hui l'hôtel Amra qui affiche des ambitions de mille et une nuits. Il entame les hostilités le jeudi le 24 décembre, avec une soirée "disco blast". Blast est le mot: avec la sono de 15.000, bien 15.000 watts, affrétée pour l'occasion, la capitale devrait dès les premières notes être soufflée comme un vulgaire fétu de paille. Tous aux abris, donc.

La direction de l'Intercont., interrogée par le J.T., a démenti catégoriquement ce tissu de mensonges. Mais les colporteurs de nouvelles douteuses prétendent encore que la disco cote trop cher à l'hôtel (une sono londonienne qu'il faut payer tous les soirs alors que le jeudi fait recette, beaucoup de resquilleurs...), que les récentes bagarres dont elle a été le théâtre ont fait réfléchir la direction.

Toujours selon ces bruits fanatisés, la disco ferait place à un restaurant dîner-spectacle, destiné à une clientèle plus âgée, plus calme et plus lucrative. Bien naïf, l'Amra voudrait donc récupérer cette belle jeunesse ainsi privée de son terrain de chasse. La soirée déflagrante sera l'amorce d'une série de fêtes mensuelles. Et ce n'est pas fini: l'hôtel du 6ème cercle prévoit à terme d'agrandir sa discothèque et de devenir le nouvel Intercont. du jeudi soir. Quand ils vont apprendre que toutes ces rumeurs de fermeture de l'Intercont. sont des racontars, ils vont faire une tête, à l'Amra... En attendant, Rumors ne désemplit pas.

La direction de l'Intercont., interrogée par le J.T., a démenti catégoriquement ce tissu de mensonges.

FIGURE La mémoire du siècle

Jamal Sélim Nuwayhed — Oum Khalidou pour les intimes — 82 ans, écrit depuis 1935 et est l'auteur de six romans sur la vie des Palestiniens au début de l'occupation sioniste. A ce jour, pas un seul n'a été publié, malgré leur qualité littéraire et documentaire. Elle peint également la vie des exilés de 1948, qu'elle met en scène dans ses fictions et pièces de théâtre. "J'ai été inspirée par la souffrance des gens, je souhaite que le public la partage avec moi. La célébrité ne m'intéresse pas, je suis vieille et je voudrais tout simplement voir mes écrits publiés, même sans nom". Elle est pourtant une mémoire vivante du drame arabe contemporain. Née au Liban en 1906, elle a passé son enfance en Syrie, à l'époque du roi Fayçal. Puis l'occupant français a condamné son frère à mort après la bataille de Mayssaloun (1925). Elle est alors partie pour Amman.



Oum Khalidou

puis Jérusalem, où elle s'est installée en 1928. Elle s'y est mariée et a vécu dans la ville sainte jusqu'en 1948, suivant alors l'exode palestinien. Dès 1935, Oum Khalidou écrivait dans l'hebdomadaire "Al Arak", fondé par son mari Ajaj Nuwayhed. Puis, quand celui-ci a pris la direction de la radiodiffusion de Palestine, elle a pris le micro pour une lecture hebdomadaire de ses poésies. Aujourd'hui, toute sa production est encore à l'état de manuscrit. A bon entendeur...

La direction de l'Intercont., interrogée par le J.T., a démenti catégoriquement ce tissu de mensonges.

A L'AFFICHE

CONCERT

Récital de piano
Mélisande Chauveau, premier prix de piano au Conservatoire national supérieur de musique de Paris, interprète Ravel, Fauré, Debussy et Messiaen. Elle a déjà enregistré plusieurs disques, dont un CD, consacré aux œuvres de Liszt.

Les enfants du silence

[Children of a lesser god], avec William Hurt et Marlee Matlin (1986): un éducateur tombe amoureux d'une jeune sourde-muette. La communication au-delà des mots.

Centre américain, dimanche 27 à 19h00

B.B. King

"Live at Nick's", concert filmé du roi du Chicago-blues, avec complicité de guitare rouge.

Centre américain, mardi 29 à 19h00

Ciné-club

Séances respectivement à 13h00, 15h00, 17h00, 19h00, 20h30 Le 24: Ici Reis, Brain Waves, Pénic on a hanging oak, twelve chairs, the dresser. Le 25: Red sun, Nightmare child, The broad, Thief of Baghdad, Pretty baby, Le 26: Star man, Oh Scifania, Vol. The man who loves water, Apocalypse now, Le 27: Invaders from Mars, Cross creek, Paris Texas, Appachi, Silk wood, Le 28: Stell of the night, Surrounded, Fennell of Jennie, Where Eagles dare, The day of the dolphin, Le 29: Splendour in the grass, Breathless, Carry on in the jungle, Under fire, Tanya Island, Le 30: Evil roots, Zardoz, Scanners, Le 31: or not to be, The sailor who fell from grace with the sea.

Films en version originale. Tel: 603901. Route de l'université, à droite après le bâtiment "Caterpillar", puis 1ère à gauche, 300 m.

Novembre, mois de la cueillette

Les très riches heures de l'olivier

Novembre, cueillette des olives. Un produit qui reste de première consommation, notamment sous forme d'huile. Mais rassurez-vous, l'article qui suit n'est en rien indigeste...

Son terrain de 15 dunums est entièrement planté d'oliviers. Pourquoi ne plante-t-il pas d'autres arbres? "L'olivier vit très longtemps, exige peu d'entretien et n'a pas besoin de beaucoup d'eau; de plus, l'huile d'olive est excellente pour la santé", répond M. Abdul Rahman.

Coffé de sa verdure éternelle, l'olivier jouit d'un prestige particulier dans le cœur des Jordaniens. Sa présence dans un jardin était encore un signe de richesse il y a trente ans.

La production jordannienne, non négligeable, ne suffit pourtant pas à satisfaire la consommation vertigineuse des habitants. C'est ainsi que le Royaume hachémite importe en moyenne 3.250 tonnes par an de Cisjordanie, voire de Grèce et de Turquie quand la rive-ouest connaît une mauvaise année de production. Les importations d'huile d'olive sont passées de 677 tonnes en 1977 à 5.695 tonnes en 1987, soit une facture d'un demi-million de dinars cette dernière année.

Pressons, pressons

Mais les pressoirs jordaniens ne chôme pas pour autant, destination d'une bonne partie de la récolte d'olives. Il y en a 77 dans le pays, dont une quarantaine dans la région d'Irbid, dont la capacité quotidienne atteint 748 tonnes.

Près de Salt, le propriétaire d'un de ces pressoirs reçoit depuis un mois des tonnes d'olives. Elles sont d'abord exposées au soleil pendant une semaine avant d'être lavées puis pressées. Ce pressoir, métallique et automatique, se distingue de ses frères aînés, manuels et en bois. Les olives entrent d'un côté et en bout de chaîne, l'huile dorée se déverse du pressoir, recueillie dans des boîtes de 20 kg. Une telle boîte coûte entre 22 et 25 dinars, selon la saison.

Et pas question pour les foyers jordaniens d'en faire l'économie. On l'utilise par exemple couramment en y trempant du pain que l'on saupoudre ensuite de zaatar (thym). Interrogée sur la consommation de sa maison, une ménagère affirme que sa famille de six membres en engloutit environ une boîte et demi par an. Soit 30 kg, soit 5 kg par tête... Et encore, cette consommation est très raisonnable, comparée à celle de nos grands-pères. Jadis, le petit déjeuner se composait de pain arabe coupé en morceaux, trempé dans de l'huile d'olive et arrosé de sucre... Bon appétit!

Le mois de novembre est traditionnellement en Jordanie celui de la cueillette des olives. Le fruit et l'huile du même nom tiennent, une place de premier rang dans la nourriture (hommes, etc.). Bien plus, l'olivier lui-même est un arbre respecté: le Coran en fait un arbre sacré. Quant aux chrétiens, ils n'oublient pas que Jésus Christ a passé ses derniers jours sur le mont des oliviers à Jérusalem, avant d'être crucifié et mis en terre.

Traditionnellement, le nord du pays se taille la part du lion dans la production d'olives. Dans la région d'Irbid, 229.143 dunums de terre sont plantés d'oliviers. On y a produit en 1987 15.153 tonnes d'olives. Vient ensuite la région de Balqa (Salt et environs), avec une production de 1.334 tonnes, puis Zarqa (1.040 tonnes), Mafraq (922 tonnes) et enfin Amman (846 tonnes), selon les chiffres du ministère de l'agriculture.

Depuis, les années se suivent et ne se ressemblent pas. L'olivier, comme les pieds de vigne, joue en effet les divas et impose ses humeurs d'une récolte

sur l'autre. Bon an, mal an: la Jordanie a ainsi produit 22.600 tonnes en 1985, fait un bond à 31.781 tonnes en 1986 avant de retomber à 20.474 tonnes l'an dernier. Cette production en dents de scie s'explique par le fait qu'après une bonne récolte, son aïeule l'olivier s'occupe un an de repos pour recharger ses batteries...

La production jordannienne, non négligeable, ne suffit pourtant pas à satisfaire la consommation vertigineuse des habitants. C'est ainsi que le Royaume hachémite importe en moyenne 3.250 tonnes par an de Cisjordanie, voire de Grèce et de Turquie quand la rive-ouest connaît une mauvaise année de production. Les importations d'huile d'olive sont passées de 677 tonnes en 1977 à 5.695 tonnes en 1987, soit une facture d'un demi-million de dinars cette dernière année.

Semaine française au Mariott

A partir du dimanche 27 novembre et jusqu'au 1er décembre, l'hôtel Mariott, en coopération avec l'ambassade de France et Air France, organise une semaine française: dégustations, exposition de produits français, défilé de mode enfantine...

Sept sociétés française présenteront leurs dernières réalisations (aéronautique, véhicules, télécommunications, etc.) par des stands, maquettes et vidéos. Très spectaculaire sera sans doute la projection multivision permanente d'Air France, sur écran géant. La compagnie proposera de plus une rétrospective de ses affiches publicitaires. On pourra également, dans une quinzième de vitrines, admirer les porcelaines, vêtements et autres parfums "made in France".

Pour la bonne houe, vingt importateurs jordaniens vous proposeront une dégustation de produits alimentaires français. Peut-être l'occasion de retrouver le goût du camembert-bagette, arrosé d'un verre de Beaujolais nouveau. Durant toute la semaine, le Mariott offrira par ailleurs des menus à la française, minotiers par le chef Dominic, de l'hôtel Prince de Galles à Paris, venu spécialement pour l'occasion.

Michel Plafini, invité personnellement par Sa Majesté le Roi Hussein, fera aussi le déplacement pour promouvoir une ligne de vêtements de sport ainsi que sa fondation pour l'aide aux drogués. Un dîner sera donné en son honneur.

A noter également, le défilé de mode enfantine présenté le jeudi 1er décembre par les élèves de l'école française d'Amman. Les billets (5 JD) sont en vente à l'école et au Centre culturel français.

Sapho en concert

La voix de la jungle

Elle joue les (Edith) Piaf, se fait traîner de noms d'oiseaux pendant une demi-heure par un public qu'elle finit par subjugué lorsqu'elle pousse des cris de volaille, s'envolant à tire-d'aile dans l'estime des spectateurs sifflant d'admiration et battant des ailes à en décrocher les fauteuils. La très sage sally du Philadelphia n'est pas près de revoir une telle basse-cour. A la sortie de ce concert déconcertant, les visages sont peints de sérénité fourbue. On a dansé, crié, tapé des mains, on s'est soumis à la sauvagerie libératrice de Sapho.

Et pourtant, rien n'était joué d'avance. "Pendant la première moitié du spectacle, j'ai eu très peur", avouera un organisateur du concert. Il y avait de quoi: la sonorisation, inadéquate, gonflait à l'oreille un mixage sans relief et sans saveur. Sapho avait-elle attrapé froid? Sa voix, en tout cas, manquait d'enveloppe et de tessiture. Elle avait beau trébucher, tourner, ramper et en faire des tonnes, ses pieds se prenaient dans le fil du micro. La chanteuse à voix était privée de son, les mélodies étaient hermétiques. On s'ennuyait.

Dieu sait pourtant que ses six musiciens tenaient la distance, assurant une base rythmique et mélodique souvent grandiose. Un saxophoniste déchirant, un percussionniste antillais à faire danser un paralytique, et surtout ce fascinant joueur de cithare électrique, marajah enrubanné distillant comme une ombre ses acrobaties orientales. On apprendra plus tard que le ténébreux Mahamad Hadi, Algéro-iranien, a longtemps entraîné ses bottes à New-York, aux côtés de Nico, l'ange blafard du mythique Velvet Underground (Lou Reed).

Elle a besoin de sentir son public avec elle, et les Jordaniens ne s'engagent pas à la légère... Alors, Sapho provoque, descend de scène, engage le corps-à-corps avec la salle. "Criez, ça fait du bien", scande-t-elle, tandis que ses complices martèlent une sarabande africaine venue du bas-ventre. Elle feule, aboie, jette des cris de chimpanzé, se tord, explose. Elle aurait pu être ridicule, elle est touchante de sincérité.

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Trois mois après sa disparition

Le corps de Pauline Lafont retrouvé

L'actrice française Pauline Lafont avait disparu mystérieusement cet été dans la campagne du sud de la France. Son corps vient d'être retrouvé au fond d'un ravin, après trois mois de vaines recherches.

Pratiquement réduit à l'état de squelette, le corps gisait au pied d'un â-pic de dix mètres, deux fémurs fracturés. Le ravin était difficilement visible pour un promeneur.

Le corps était encore vêtu d'un survêtement et d'une chemistette. On a également retrouvé sur place une bague de prix ainsi qu'une paire de chaussures. Selon les premiers éléments de l'autopsie, aucune fracture du crâne ni de trace de balles n'ont été détectées sur le corps. De l'avis des enquêteurs, rien ne permet de penser qu'il s'agit d'une mort suspecte". (D'après AFP).

Parallèlement, le magasin

Safeway organisera une semaine promotionnelle des produits alimentaires français.

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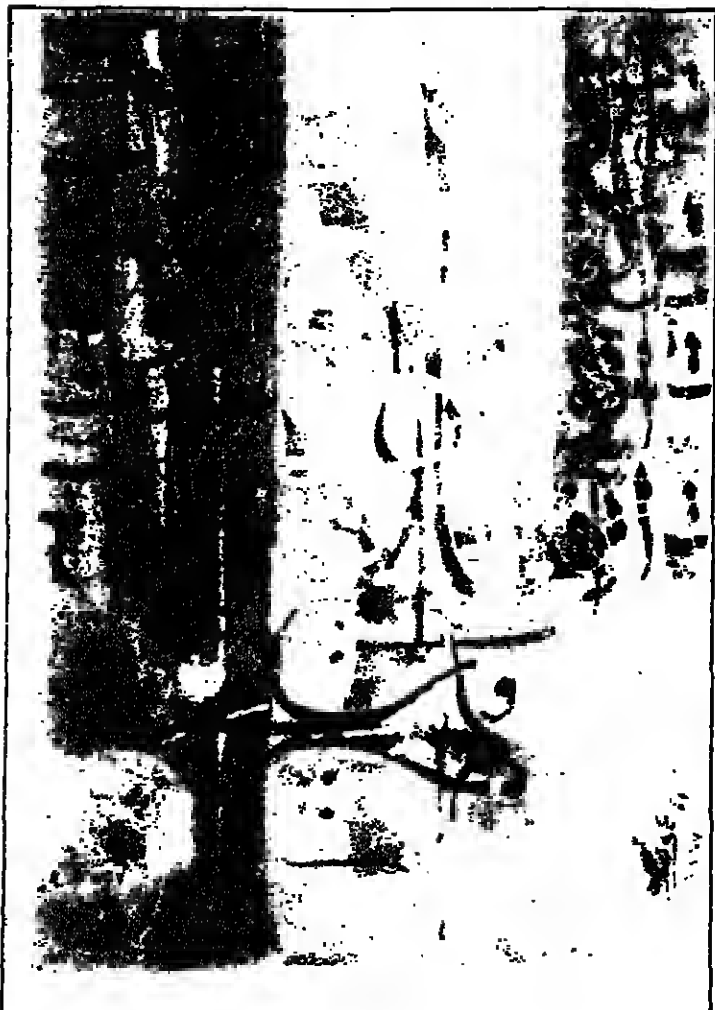
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A watercolour by Aziz Ammoura



One of the watercolours on display by Nabila Hilmi

NEW ART EXHIBITION OPENS

Wealth of Jordan's art goes on display

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Her Majesty Queen Noor Saturday inaugurated an exhibition of eight Jordanian artists in a new exhibition hall which forms part of the Cultural and Scientific Centre of the Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation.

The new gallery will hold almost continuously exhibitions of the work of both well known and rising Arab artists which will form a backdrop to the hall's other intellectual activities such as scientific seminars, poetry readings and literary discussions and in this way art and thought will be brought together.

The organisers of the centre hope to keep the standard of these art exhibitions consistently high, something which they have achieved with this their first art exhibition at the centre, which is the best collection of work from contemporary Jordanian artists to have been seen in the capital for quite some time.

The eight artists exhibiting are all familiar names, the recognised elite of the Jordanian art movement. They have however all produced new work for this show, much of it like that of Ahmad Nawash, fresh off the easel. These new works of Nawash, like those seen in his recent exhibition at the French Cultural Centre, are full of the strange, sad figures that have become over the years his hallmark. Mutating into other figures, guns and animals these odd unfathomable people, confused and isolated touch us, their doleful, inscrutable expressions speaking volumes for their blank acceptance of a fate over which they have no control and of the blurring and dulling of reality to which grinding daily struggle reduces us.

The same political overtones are felt in the work of Abdel Raouf Shamoun which over the years has increased in vigour and confidence. In contrast to Nawash's well worked light and subtle tones that suggest hope, Shamoun's deep, dark, rich colours are at once threatening, vital and challenging. Shamoun's figures wrapped like the bodies of the dead inhabit the base of the canvas, only the tilt of their heads conveying the idea that these shells of people are feeling the strong emotions of estrangement, grief and anger.

Behind them rise blocks of colour whose balance and sense of order and control contrasts with small areas in which whirl a thousand shapes and colours, indicating alternatively a struggling crowd, chaos and anarchy. More of Shamoun's interesting, mature and well painted works can be seen this week at the Jordan Artists Association's premises in Jahal Weibdeh where he is currently holding a one man show.

Another artist whose work is rich in colour is Ayyad Al Nimer, who has produced some excellent new pieces for this show. The most successful of these works are two reclining female figures which combine the best of Nimer's earlier work with his more recent. Lying diagonally across the canvas in cubist like poses, these calm, eloquent figures seem to effortlessly soak up the energy from the highly abstracted backgrounds alive with thick sensual paint, bold in colour. A single vermilion line that stops short of the edge, hints at Nimer's continued desire to partition and divide. Another good work is his cityscape. Roughly and spontaneously painted, this large oil of Amman's rising houses that neatly fit one into another like pieces of a jigsaw breaks down at the edges to become totally abstract, providing another example of Nimer's almost unique ability to successfully combine the two very different approaches.

One of Jordan's leading abstract painters is Nabil Shahadeh who is represented at this exhibition by three very typical examples of his work. Precisely painted, where every line and dash of colour or absence of colour is there for a particular reason either technical or aesthetic, these abstracts still maintain their essential wildness and spontaneity. Selling well abroad, particularly in Europe, Shahadeh has transferred his base from Amman to Switzerland.

Another Jordanian artist who lives abroad is Samira Badran, also represented here by three of her powerful works. Wild with dark undercurrents of deep colour, Badran's sense of freedom from normal restrictions allows her to experiment with the shape of her paintings. Thus in one, the rectangle is broken open to allow the billowing clouds of the unwound shroud to escape, while the others adopt the shape of an arched window through whose painted mashrafiyah intensely coloured light glows. Badran's work is uneasy and disturbing yet its ability to stimulate and excite makes you long to see more.

The only other female artist invited to participate in the exhibition is Nabila Hilmi who has never shown her work in Amman before although she has exhibited her watercolours and collages quite extensively abroad. The most recent being a solo show at the Addison Ripley Gallery in Washington DC where she won much critical acclaim.

Light, delicate, sensitive and intellectual, Hilmi's work comes in like a breath of fresh air. So soft and transparent are they that they almost seem to float, yet these paintings are held down by

a keen sense of offbeat drama that secures them to reality. Depicting for the most part seated figures in airy ephemeral interiors full of windows, doors and curtains, Hilmi captures the fleeting expression of an inward turned thought in coloured washes, offset, balanced and vitalised by pieces of paper torn from magazines.

In fact, so well integrated are the pieces of collage within the painting one hardly notices their presence yet they add a touch of gloss and colour that could not be achieved in any other way and in so doing Hilmi subtly breaks up her surface and brings it back together again without anybody ever noticing.

Azziz Ammoura has long been recognised for his talent in portraiture and it is thus very interesting to see his new work, beautifully executed watercolours that play with the curving shapes of arabic calligraphy. Using poetry and verses from the Koran Ammoura has built up the washes of colour around them layer upon layer to create a rich transparent base of delicate colours. The letters seem to float above this

background, their shadows dropping down behind them like echoes in a valley. The combined effect is to create a depth in his work rarely possible in this medium and one that gives his paintings substance and presence.

The exhibition is completed with the magical bowls, vases and plates of Mahmoud Taha. Taha's work never fails to please and these new ceramics are no exception. Generous in size, classical in shape, these pieces steal the scene with their understated, muted glazes that glow with subtle metallic purples, browns and blues. Across their smooth surfaces run repeated patterns either geometric in origin or composed of the lacing letters of arabic calligraphy. Taha's work, especially the spherical jars with their snug fitting lids and off centre handles seem to really occupy space, to have a positive presence.

The exhibition, which will run for three weeks, can be seen in the exhibition hall of the Abdel Hameed Shoman Centre which is located on the fifth floor of the Arah Jordan Investment building in Shmeisani.

Aspirin, the oldest medicine in the world

By Jean Chabrier

THE analgesic and febrifugal properties of willow leaves (Salix Alba) were already known at the time of Hippocrates of Kos, and that brilliant master of knowledge Pliny already recommended its use. From those distant times and until the 19th century, they were listed in pharmacopoeias in the form of infusions, plasters and other preparations.

In 1829, a French pharmacist, Leroux, identified the active ingredient contained in the bark and he called it "Salicine". In 1853, another Frenchman, Gherard, carried out the first acetylation of salicylic acid, but it was not until 1899 that the German Hoffmann, working for Bayer, succeeded in obtaining the pure and stable form of our modern aspirin. This therapeutic miracle was the stake and object of numerous economic and political dealings.

It has always remained an excellent analgesic and anti-inflammatory medicine and the world's annual production amounts to around 100,000 tonnes.

But every rose has its thorn. For more than sixty years, its aggressive action on the fragile digestive mucous membranes has been noted. In 1954, a study showed that it was responsible for nearly a third of progressively developing gastro-duodenal ulcers with non-negligible surgical consequences (perforations, peritonitis and haemorrhages). At the same time, gynaecologists are concerned at the outbreak of uterine haemorrhages which are difficult to control at this time except by mutilating surgery.

Rheumatologists, who prescribe a lot of aspirin, had first cortisones, but they turned out to be imperfect products with troublesome side effects. In the 60s, a return was made to aspirin which was described as "cortisone-like". Then towards the end of that decade modified cortisones appeared. These were quickly in competition with the group of "non-steroidal" anti-inflammatory drugs, which were highly popular until the last few years. But their perfect harmlessness is now highly contested and some of these drugs had to be taken off the market, and sometimes, even completely banned in

certain countries.

The mechanism by which aspirin worked was still not known. In 1975, within the framework of great research on new physiological concepts, "prostaglandins" were isolated. It was a long and complex study of substances present in all the human organism, forming part of our immunological and cell defence systems. The very first line of defence is the reaction of inflammation. Aspirin blocks this reaction by inhibiting the action of prostaglandins more or less completely, whence its anti-inflammatory effects.

At this stage, immunologists and infectiologists came onto the scene and quite rightly said that it was all very well to stop the inflammatory reaction or to limit its intensity, but, at the same time, the formation of precious antibodies was also blocked and the defence systems were upset. Today, there is a tendency to apply the same argument to antibiotics, whose exaggerated use has reduced their effectiveness over the years, and leads to a total revision of the anti-infection strategy in time to come. It is an open debate.

At the same time, this research explained the haemorrhage-causing effects of aspirin. The mechanisms of coagulation were only explained recently. They are very complex. Briefly, the blood continuously carries a whole series of various substances and specialised cell elements. At the slightest lesion in a blood-vessel wall, these substances and elements react so as to form a clot to block the gap. These elements include platelets which join together, rather like sandbags which are thrown in front of a broken dyke. Aspirin inhibits this cohesion and stops the platelets coming together. This puts a stop to the continuation of the process which forms a blood clot and it therefore favours the appearance of haemorrhages.

Cardio-vascular diseases are by far the first cause of mortality. In fact, heart disease only concerns less than a fifth of these deaths and the problem is, above all, diseases affecting the blood vessels. Bad eating habits, particularly too much fat (cholesterol), tobacco and alcohol are mainly responsible for this process.



Aspirin, on the production line

which is well-known by the name of arterio-sclerosis.

The latter is characterised by the formation of plaques which reduce the width (or lumen) of the vessels (resulting in under-oxygenation), makes them rigid and reduces the kind of inner coating of the vessels. Moreover, they form asperities. All the conditions are present for clots to form and these can leave the wall of the vessels at any time, leading to the greatly feared "stroke" in the brain or coronary thrombosis. For forty years, anti-coagulant medicines have existed, and taken daily in conjunction with hygiene and dietary recommendations, they reduce the risk of the creation of a blood clot. For forty years, laudatory statistics, alternating with other less enthusiastic ones, have also been regularly appearing. They show the frequency of spontaneous haemorrhagic accidents, or accidents which spontaneously become haemorrhagic. Treatments of this kind need constant supervision.

More recently, the idea was raised of replacing these products by aspirin, whose anti-coagulant effects are now well-known. The discussion on the merits of aspirin or anti-coagulants has not reached a conclusion. "Double blind" studies using a placebo show that taking 30 centigrammes of aspirin daily reduces the occurrence of a stroke and appears to cut down recurrence of heart-attacks by 50%, but scientists do not yet agree unanimously. If a human organism is kept under the effect of a product which inhibits prostaglandins, for months or years, there is a risk of the immunity system being deeply upset. Also, with the rigour and extreme delicateness of the system controlling the perfect balance between acids and bases with a strict pH of 7.35, it might not be completely harmless to maintain a chronic state of acidosis in the body.

Considered as an all-purpose medicine, aspirin is used for many ailments and quite often for want of anything better. It was recently proposed for treating foetal hypotrophy. There are indeed some pregnancies which are strictly normal but in which the child is underweight and undersize. Numerous forms of treatment have been suggested, without much success. Aspirin is the latest.

But the widespread belief that it is a harmless all-purpose product is wrong — French features.

Aachen gingerbread: 300-year-old speciality

By Sigrid Schwarzwald

AACHEN (DaD) — Aachen gingerbread, a special brand of biscuit known as *Printen*, is a speciality all Germans associate with childhood and Christmas. They may not be baked by Father Christmas himself, but they have certainly been around for generations. In Aachen, the city of

Charlemagne, their first recorded mention dates back to 1164. The term *Printen* seems to have been coined toward the end of the 18th century for ornate gingerbread biscuits "printed" by finely curved wooden blocks.

Their modern history began 300 years ago when the Lambertz family set up as master-bakers in the city. In about 1820 Henry Lambertz hit on the idea of using sugar instead of expensive honey

in the biscuit mixture. The ornate and intricate old-style *Printen* could no longer be made because the mixture was too runny. Baker Lambertz simply rolled flat lengths of biscuit and cut them into the oblongs that to this day are the unmistakable shape of Aachen gingerbread. About 50 years later it was decorated with almonds, nuts or marzipan and created in chocolate.

Lambertz can now proudly

look back on 300 years in business, making them one of the oldest firms in Germany. The Christmas trade accounts for roughly 80 per cent of annual turnover totalling DM80m.

What makes Aachen gingerbread, Lambertz *Printen*, so special? No comment. The ingredients of Aachen gingerbread have always been a carefully-kept secret.

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All aboard the flying carpet

Arab Folktales

Edited and translated by Inea Bushnaq.

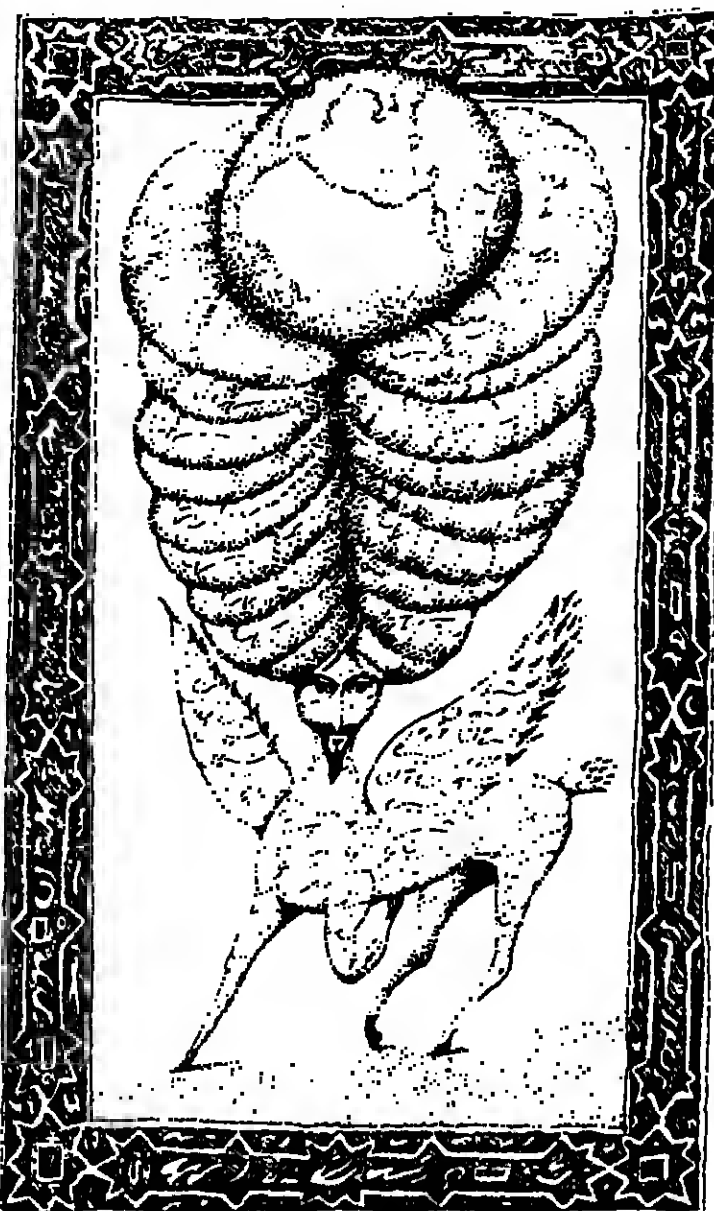
Illustrated. 386 pp. New York: Pantheon Books. \$19.95.

By Barbara Harlow

THE introduction to "Arab Folktales," an anthology of 130 stories collected and translated by Inea Bushnaq, begins with a comparison of the arts of embroidery and storytelling in the Arab World. The elaborate stitching that traditionally ornaments women's dresses throughout the eastern Mediterranean reveals both the unity and diversity of the region. The embroidered decoration of the gowns is widespread, but the patterns and designs reveal differences specific to given locales. From denser decorations on a dress, one can read that the young girl wearing it had ample time for sewing while she sat watching a flock of sheep or cattle; women who work in the fields have less time for adorning their dresses. The patterns as well as the choice of colors are important in indicating the provenance of the wearer of the garment. Embroidery from Bethlehem or Beit Jala is immediately distinguishable from the designs worked in Nabulus or Al Birah. In the tales she presents here, Inea Bushnaq represents every part of the Arab World. Miss Bushnaq discerns a similar pattern of unity and internal local differences. In the tales she presents here, she is the wife of women, for example, so important to the stories of the "Thousand and One Nights." The tales continue to animate tales told today in Libya, Iraq or Egypt. In the tales she presents here, she is the wife of women, for example, so important to the stories of the "Thousand and One Nights." The tales continue to animate tales told today in Libya, Iraq or Egypt. In the tales she presents here, she is the wife of women, for example, so important to the stories of the "Thousand and One Nights." The tales continue to animate tales told today in Libya, Iraq or Egypt.

and the narratives often end, as in "Atiyah, the Gift of God," with the happy marriage that unites two tribes. The next two sections are devoted to tales of magic and the supernatural, the first featuring "Djinn, Ghouls, and Afreetis" and the second recounting "Magical Marriages and Mismatches." There is then a section of animal tales, which, like Aesop's, tend to insist on the "triumph of shrewdness and common sense over mere physical strength." Another section is made up of anecdotes about "Famous Fools and Rascals." Djuba, Abu Nuwas or Bahlul. Moral and religious tales are introduced under the title "Good Men and Golden Words." Finally, the collection, which opened with stories set in the vastness of the desert, closes with tales from the city. "Wily Women and Clever Men." Miss Bushnaq's explanation of the Bedouin tradition and ritual practice of hospitality guided the uninformed reader through the heroic exploits and actions of the nomads' stories; here she explains that it is the *hammam*, or public bath, that is significant to the urban setting. The *hammam* provides the occasion for women to leave the confines of their homes and meet, there they create intrigue and innuendo and find ways to carry out their own plots and activities. "Arab folktales," which appears as part of "The Pantheon Fairy Tale and Folklore Library," is an important contribution to the folk literature of the world now available in English, to its study as well as to its enjoyment. Aside from Hasan El-Shamy's collection, "Folktales of Egypt," and the various dated translations of the "Thousand and One Nights," the popular culture of Arabic storytelling is not widely known by the general reader. Although Miss Bushnaq's collection, which emphasises the persistent vitality of the folk tales, does not examine their continued role in modern Arabic literature, it is an extensive compendium of social structures and practices out of which they grow.

Much as the Nigerian writer Chinua Achebe reworked traditional Ibo fables to contemporary ends in his novel, "Things Fall Apart," written on the eve of Nigerian independence, modern Arab writers actively rewrite the inherited popular wisdom of the people in their narratives. Writers like the Palestinian Emile Habibi, in "The Secret Life of Saeed, the Ill-Fated Pessoptimist," use the tales in novel ways to comment on present reality. For example, the late Yahya Taher Abdullah in Egypt purports to explain Egyptian modernisation by having a jinn transport a peasant from the countryside of Upper Egypt to the capital city of Cairo. The Syrian short-story writer Zakaria Tamer uses the popular folk motif of the disguised ruler among the people to criticise demagoguery in his own modern fable "The Day That Genghis Khan Got Angry." In



One of the sketches accompanying Bushnaq's tales

Cat and mouse

A LONG time ago the king of the cats went on the pilgrimage to Mecca. When he returned, the king of the mice felt obliged to pay him the traditional visit of congratulations on his safe return as a Hajji, or pilgrim. He said to his subjects the mice, "Etiquette demands that we go to his house and welcome him back formally." "The mice were not convinced." "The cat is our enemy; how can we go near him in safety?" The king explained, "Now that he has been to Mecca and become a Hajji, he is no longer free to what was permitted before. Nowadays he remains at prayer from dawn till sunset, and the prayer beads never leave his hands." The mice were not persuaded. "You call on him and see," they said. "We shall wait here for you." So the king of the mice set out. He poked his head out of his hole and looked around. There sat the king of the cats, the white cap of a pilgrim on his head. He was praying God, murmuring prayers, and every now and then spitting over his shoulder, first to his left and then to his right, in case the devil was lurking behind to distract him from his devotions. But no sooner had the king of the cats caught sight of the king of the mice peeping out of his hole than he dropped his rosary and sprang! And for God the Preserver, he would have bitten the mouse's tail right off. The king of the mice jumped back into his hole and rejoined his subjects. "How is the king of the cats after his pilgrimage?" they asked. "Let's hope he has changed for the better." "Never mind the pilgrimage," said the king of the mice. "He may pray like a Hajji, but he still pounces like a cat." — A Syrian fable from "Arab Folktales."

the writings of modern Arab women too, like the Egyptian Alifa Rifaat or Hanan Al Shaykh from Lebanon, the reader finds new, critical versions of the tales traditionally told by and about women that are collected in Miss Bushnaq's anthology. Thus the importance of her book is not only in the pleasure and delight it gives but in the way it participates in the retrieval of a cultural heritage by making that culture available to today's English-language reader. Like the embroidery on Arab women's dresses, "Arab Folktales" is no less universal for being rooted in a specific culture — The New York Times Book Review.

Turkey's healing herbs

AS Director of the Medical Plants Research Centre at Turkey's University of Anatolia, Dr. Husnu Baser is spearheading a drive to turn the country's immense variety of flora into medicines and essential oils.

"The price of medicine in Turkey is rocketing every day", Dr. Baser confirms. The country currently imports 75% of its raw materials for pharmaceuticals. Greater use of domestic medicinal and aromatic plants could reduce imports to 40% or less, resulting in substantial foreign exchange savings.

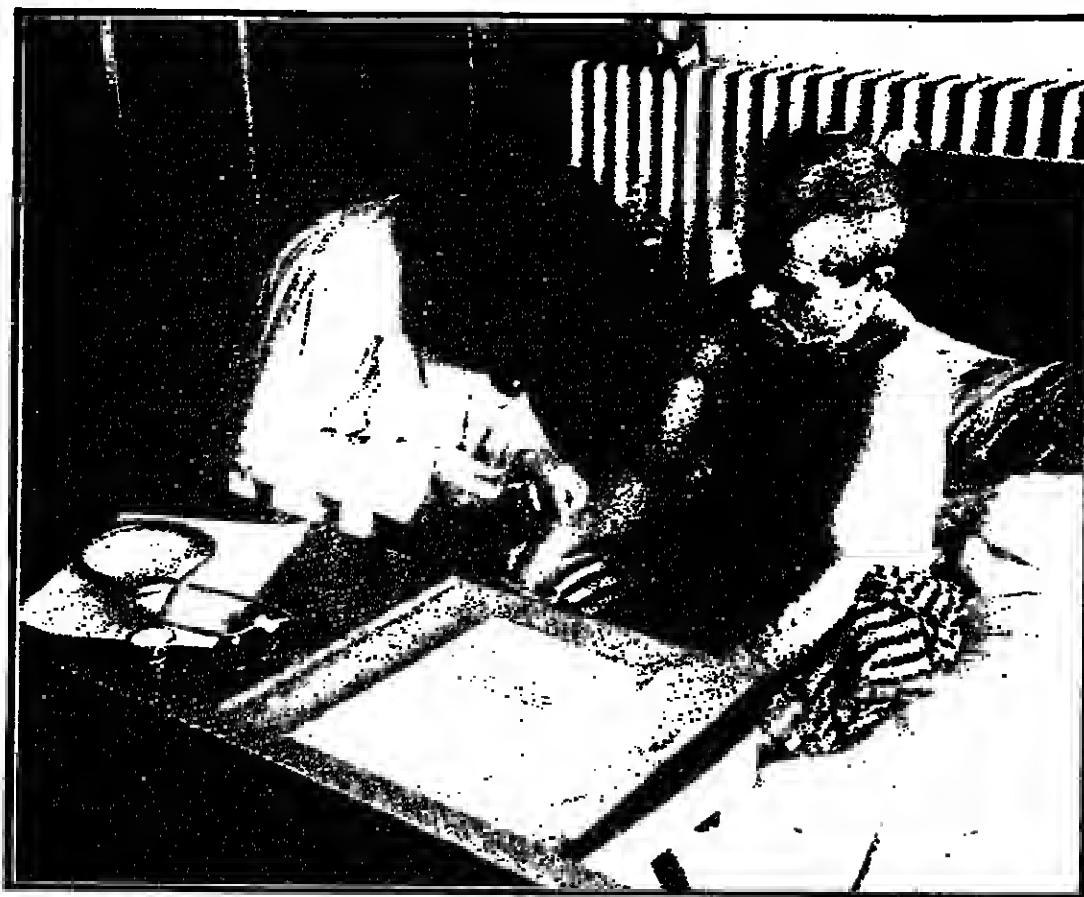
With some 10,000 plant species, Turkey has a long history of herbal medicines, going back as far as the ancient Hittites, who placed great store by herbal remedies to cure their ailments. From that time up until the present day, herbalists have practised their profession of healing the sick with formulations often handed down from father to son.

These often provided the only life-saving drugs available to a large part of the population, the basis for their composition and production has frequently been less than scientific or hygienic.

"In Turkey there are about 120 pharmaceutical companies", says Dr. Baser. "Only a few of them manufacture drugs based on medicinal plants. Until a few years ago, the Ministry of Health would instruct these companies to remove plant drugs from their formulations."

In 1985, however, government thinking changed in favour of standardising herbal medicines. A committee was formed for registration of these drugs. Manufacturers were encouraged to market more plant-based pharmaceuticals by being allowed to import raw materials and finished products duty free. In spite of a well-developed pharmaceutical sector, though, Turkey has little experience in extraction and processing of medicinal plants on a pilot-plant scale. To bridge this crucial gap between laboratory and commercial production, the government turned to the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) in 1983 for assistance in setting up a pilot-plant as well as a quality-control laboratory.

With more than \$275,000 from the United Nations Development



Herbal medicines can save lives and foreign exchange.

Programme (UNDP), UNIDO brought in the kind of expertise, equipment and training to give the Centre the leading edge in medicinal plant research in Turkey. By 1986 the pilot plant and quality-control laboratory were on stream, together with an information service to help local pharmaceutical firms. UNIDO/UNDP inputs, says Dr. Baser, have been crucial to the Centre's development.

"When the project began we had nothing — not even a building. Although the Centre will just be celebrating its second birthday this autumn, even within this short span of time it has become productive. Its success has depended largely on the selection of good personnel, fielding of competent experts and acquisition of the right equipment."

Success has become so much its hallmark that training is now being offered to students from other developing countries as well as from Turkey. Building on the Centre's rapid advances, UNIDO/UNDP assistance will be extended into a second phase to isolate and purify herbal extracts and essential oils. — Middle East.

Why Islam prohibits pork

ALLAH describes the Prophet Mohammad in the Koran as one who "makes lawful for them (i.e. his followers) all things that are good and forbids them all that is evil." Therefore, anything which is clearly forbidden in Islam must be evil. Otherwise, it would not have been forbidden to us.

This is a general statement which applies universally. It is sufficient for us to know that pork is clearly forbidden to conclude that it is evil. When we examine religious teachings we find that certain prohibitions are clearly related to their causes. We are told that this particular thing is forbidden because it results in so and so. In such cases, when we are certain that the effect no longer applies, then the prohibition is relaxed. In other cases,

there is no cause stated for the prohibition. This means that the prohibition will continue for all time. In the case of pork, no cause has been specified. Therefore, pork will remain evil and forbidden for all time to come.

In the case of pork, no cause (of prohibition) has been specified. Therefore, pork will remain evil and forbidden for all time to come.

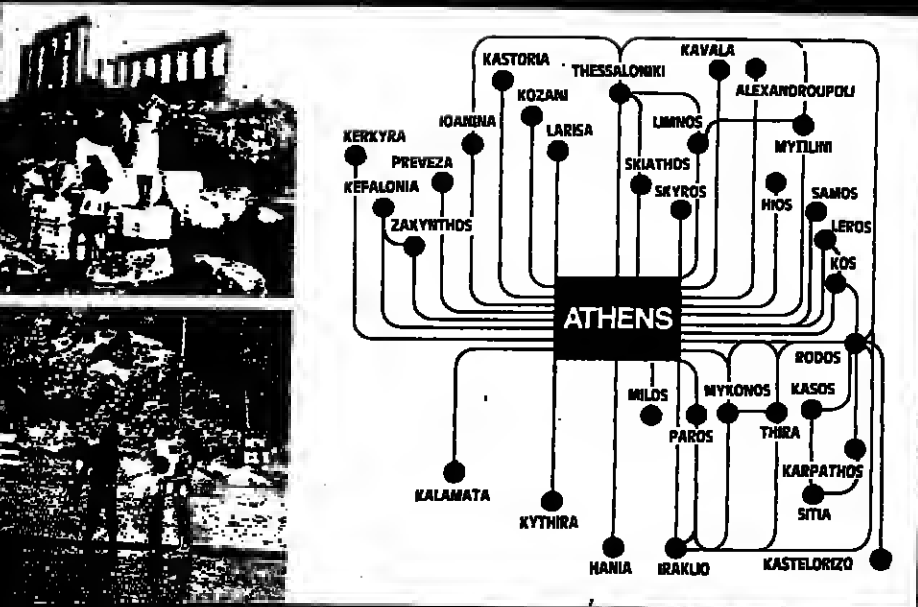
It is perfectly in order for Muslims to try to determine the cause of prohibition of any matter. When they come out with an answer, they must not make their conclusion final, in the sense that they will say that the prohibition

is only linked to this particular aspect. If they do, they run the risk of superimposing their conclusions on Allah's legislation. This is not allowed to anyone.

In the case of pork, people have suggested a variety of causes for its prohibition. Any one or all of these reasons may be relevant and correct. However, we cannot say that only for these reasons pork has been forbidden. Let me say that pork is forbidden because it is evil and will remain so for all time.

According to Islam, it is forbidden to produce or sell or breed what is of no benefit. What is forbidden is without benefit whatsoever. It is forbidden to sell or breed or produce intoxicants. The same prohibition applies to pigs and pork — Arab News.

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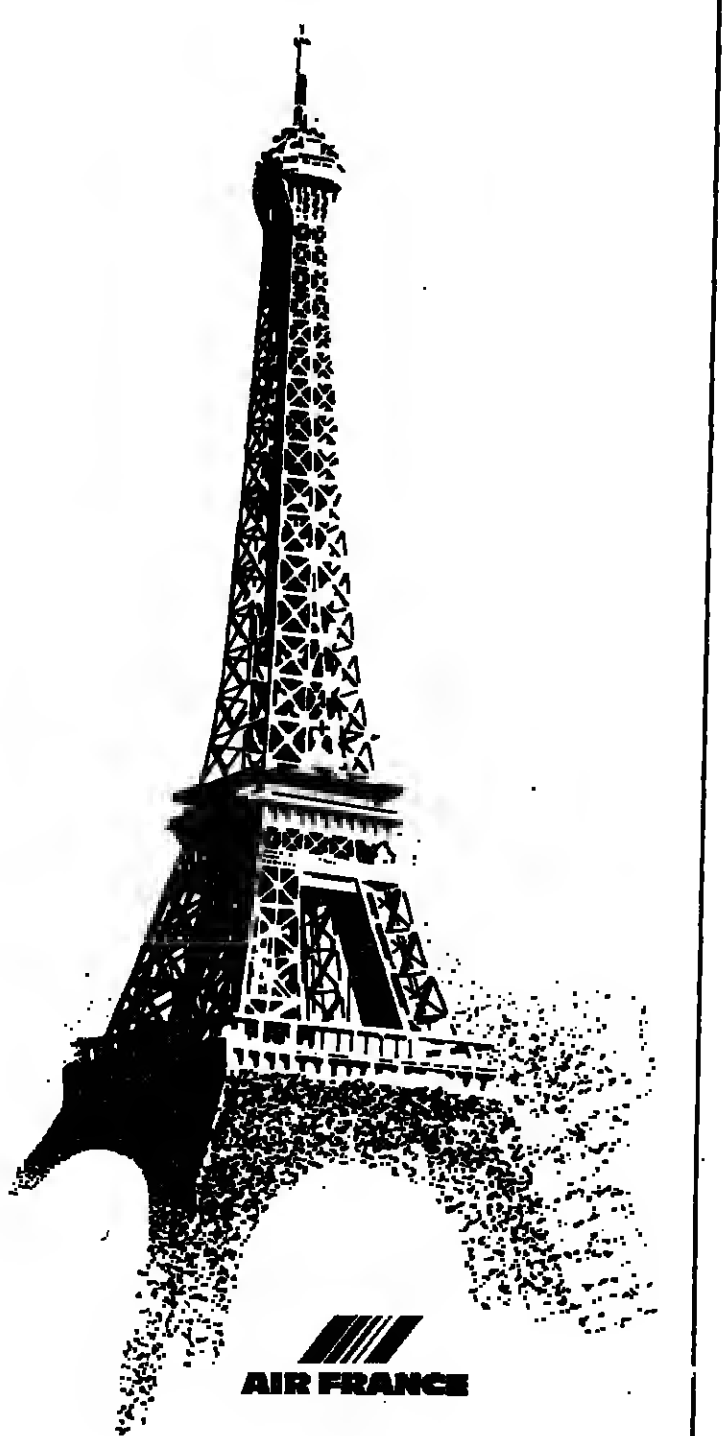
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OPEC appears unable to clinch oil output deal

VIENNA (R) — OPEC ministers gave themselves four more hours Wednesday to thrash out a deal to cut oil production and resolve a dispute between Iran and Iraq which has divided the 13-nation group.

Saudi Oil Minister Hisham Nazer said a formal round of talks at OPEC's Vienna headquarters had been pushed back until 7 p.m. (1800 GMT) from 3 p.m. (1400 GMT), the second time the session has been postponed since it was first planned Monday.

He gave no reason for the delay as the peace of behind-the-scenes bargaining picked up with a flurry of talks between OPEC mediators and the Iranian and Iraqi delegations.

Oil analysts said the ministers appeared to be back at square one Wednesday after a week of talks had still not reconciled rival quota demands by Iran and Iraq which have blocked a deal to rein in output and prop up world prices.

Libyan Oil Minister Fawzi Shaksbouki, asked by reporters if there was any progress in the dispute, said after meeting the Iranian delegation: "We still have to work harder on that."

The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) must decide whether to press on with talks in Vienna, now in their seventh day, or break off and resume at a later date.

"The fact the ministers are all still here underlines the obvious point — they are desperate for some agreement even if it doesn't resolve all the outstanding problems," said Nick Antill, oil analyst from London-based brokers County Natwest.

Optimism which swept through the conference 24 hours earlier had evaporated by Wednesday afternoon.

But few analysts were ready to rule out an agreement altogether, knowing that OPEC has often pulled back from the brink during its 28-year-old history.

Iranian Oil Minister Gholamreza Aqazadeh made clear in public Tuesday that he was not willing to give way on the key issue of granting Iraq production parity.

Iraqi Minister Isam Abdul Rahim Al Chalabi has also given

no sign he is ready to drop his demand to pump the same amount of oil. Tehran's refusal to grant this has led Baghdad to boycott OPEC production sharing deals since late 1986.

The apparent deadlock was in sharp contrast to a rising mood of optimism Tuesday which sent petroleum prices rocketing only to fall back again after Aqazadeh emerged from talks to tell newsmen: "I will never concede to parity."

In Europe Wednesday, the widely traded North Sea Brent oil for January delivery firmed briefly then shed 15 cents to \$13.05 a barrel as traders awaited fresh news from OPEC.

The group's key Middle East crude Dubai slipped 20 cents to indicated quote of \$10.95.

As the deadline for OPEC's formal meeting approached, Chalabi was having at a late lunch with Saudi Arabia's Nazer and ministers from three of the main mediating nations, Algeria, Indonesia and Nigeria.

The main deal on the table appears to be little changed from that suggested by major Gulf oil producers in October.

It involves reintegrating Iraq into an output sharing accord at the same quota level as Iran, possibly 2.65 million barrels per day. But that would appear to be unacceptable to Aqazadeh.

Another idea, to set Iraq a slightly lower quota and top it up with oil produced in the so-called "Neutral Zone" between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, seems equally unacceptable to Chalabi.

OPEC senior delegate, who asked not to be identified, told Reuters: "Key negotiators are trying to convince Iran that the parity formula being proposed is a victory for them rather than a loss of face."

Even if mediators can break the deadlock, thorny problems such as how crude oil is defied could still hold up a comprehensive agreement to stem the torrent of OPEC oil into already glutted world markets.

White House sees 3.5% growth in '89

WASHINGTON (R) — The Reagan administration, bullish to the end on the American economy, predicted Tuesday that 1989 would be a year of stronger growth, lower unemployment, falling inflation and declining interest rates.

In contrast to warnings by many experts of hard times ahead unless the federal budget deficit is reduced, White House chief economist Beryl Sprinkel said the economy would expand 3.5 per cent next year and keep growing at a rate of more than three per cent a year in the first half of the next decade.

"I am pleased to report in the final Reagan administration forecast that the longest peacetime expansion is expected to continue in 1989 and beyond," Sprinkel, chairman of Reagan's Council of Economic Advisers, told reporters.

The White House forecast assumes that the expansion, already six years old this month, will continue for at least 12 years without a recession, a prospect that many private forecasters say is very unlikely.

The economic forecasts will underpin the financial year 1990 budget that Reagan plans to submit to Congress Jan. 9. The year begins next Oct. 1.

The projections of higher growth and lower interest rates would appear to make it easier for the administration's budget planners to reach the \$100 billion budget deficit target mandated by a budget-balancing law for the 1990 financial year.

But Sprinkel said he did not want to be accused of making Reagan's final forecast too rosy.

The official interest rate forecast is also less optimistic than it was in summer, he added.

Peru slashes inti by 50%, imposes severe measures

LIMA (AP) — In an attempt to deal with a shrinking economy and runaway inflation, the government has devalued Peru's currency by 50 per cent and imposed other severe austerity measures including food price increases.

Announcing the devaluation of the inti, Economy Minister Abel Salinas also said the government would eliminate subsidies for basic food products in stages over the next six months because it lacks the money to finance them.

Jordan, Japan pursue talks on loan allocations

By Ghadeer Taher and P.V. Vivekanand
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The governments of Jordan and Japan are biding consultations over allocations of part of a major Japanese loan to the Kingdom and have identified projects in education and building of schools as possible areas where the financing could be utilised.

The two sides agreed on allocating \$130 million of the \$300 million loan following the visit to Jordan of the Japanese foreign minister earlier this year and the ongoing discussions focus on the remainder of the amount.

"We are in the process of talking with Jordan as to the additional projects to be financed out of the remainder of the loan," said the Japanese ambassador to Jordan, Makoto Watanabe.

"At this stage, I can only say that there are areas related to educational reforms and improvement of educational facilities," Watanabe told the Jordan Times in an interview this week.

"Of course there are other projects that may come up,"

he added.

The ambassador said the current economic situation in Jordan and the recently announced economic measures did not have any bearing on the ongoing discussions between the two governments.

"The recent economic measures are of course meant to — in a popular phrase — tighten the belt of the Jordanian economy and I am sure they must be appropriate and good measures for the sake of Jordan," he said. "From our point of view, the situation hasn't changed, and we will continue to extend our cooperation as much as we can."

Cooperation boosted

The ambassador said the visit to Japan by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan had helped increase bilateral cooperation. "There are various things that are happening or which are going to happen," he said without elaboration.

But he did refer to this week's visit to Jordan by a commercial delegation representing C. Itoh and Company, one of the six largest firms in

Japan, and said it was one of the results of a joint Jordanian-Japanese economic seminar held in Japan during the Crown Prince's visit.

"As far as the government-to-government cooperation is concerned, we have already started implementing the \$300 million loan," Watanabe pointed out. "We have certain other projects which came up at the time of his Royal Highness' visit to Japan in the fields of technical cooperation."

"As to the private sector cooperation, the seminar was the first step. Now, the Japanese business sector knows about the actual situation in Jordan and there are movements to follow up on that. The visit of the group from C. Itoh and Company is one of the major follow-up steps which are being taken by the Japanese business sector. Needless to say, private sector cooperation takes time. We cannot expect overnight results... but the accumulated power of these kinds of visits, we believe, will produce results for both Jordan and Japan," he said.

Joint projects

During their talks with Jordanian officials, the C. Itoh representatives expressed willingness to set up joint industrial projects in various parts of Jordan.

Agreement was reached on setting up a paper processing plant in Jordan, the head of the team was quoted as saying by Reuters.

In another field of Japanese-Jordanian cooperation, the Japan National Oil Company and the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) this week signed an agreement under which the Japanese firm will undertake an oil-prospecting programme in the Kingdom.

In his interview with the Jordan Times, Ambassador Watanabe emphasised the importance Japan attaches to Jordan in terms of the Kingdom's role in security and stability of the region and its development.

"Jordan has pursued realistic policies and we highly appreciate them," he said.

The ambassador said that any increase in Japan's import of Jordanian phosphates and other fertiliser products would depend on "the situation in the market, prices, demand in

Japan and so forth. But, in line with the improvement in the expansion of the facilities in Jordan, it is certainly necessary to find expanded markets, not only in Japan but also in other parts of the world, and perhaps Japan could help in that respect."

The ambassador was obviously referring to the possibility that Japanese giants like C. Itoh and Company and others which operate worldwide trading offices could help find expanded outlets for Jordanian exports.

Yukihiko Aoki, first secretary at the Japanese Embassy, confirmed that possibilities of such arrangements were part of the discussions that the C. Itoh team held with senior Jordanian officials this week.

Aoki also said that the two governments had already completed the "exchange of notes" process related to the projects covered by allocated \$130 million of the \$300 million loan.

The notes covered two projects: The first is an irrigation improvement programme in the northern Ghor region and the amount involved is 4,080 billion Japanese yen and the second is a package of road

improvement projects near the Jordanian-Iraqi border and in the Jerash-Irbid, Irbid-north Shuneh and Salt-Arda areas. These projects involve a total of 13.24 billion yen.

Both loans carry 2.9 per cent interest and mature in 30 years, including a grace period of 10 years.

Aoki said the amount of the total loan would remain at \$300 million despite the fluctuations in the dollar-yen exchange rates that occurred since October 1987, when Tokyo announced the loan.

In addition to the loans, Japan has also extended assistance to Jordan totalling \$5.09 million in the form of grants and \$18.35 million in the form of technical cooperation aid since 1978.

Projects that benefited from these contributions include technical training centres at the Royal Scientific Society and the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA), and programmes at the Ministry of Education, the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University, the Vocational Training Corporation, sports federations and the Department of Antiquities.

EIU expects decline in metal prices in '89

LONDON (R) — Metal prices are likely to fall next year from high 1988 levels as markets correct recent deficits to achieve a better balance between supply and demand, an independent British survey said Wednesday.

But prices will not collapse because producers have been cautious about expanding or reopening capacity, according to the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), a research unit of London-based Economist Publications Ltd.

The changes will take place as industrial output growth and vehicle production in Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries slows down, EIU said in its 1989 World Commodity Outlook.

Copper and aluminium supplies are expected to be in surplus with prices for both metals falling to about \$0.90 a pound from a forecast 1988 \$1.10 for copper and \$1.20 for aluminium.

Zinc prices are expected to fall to 48 cents a pound from 52 cents as supplies move into surplus with new production coming on stream in India, Canada, Australia and Brazil and lower demand from the construction and automobile industries.

Lead will remain roughly in a supply/demand balance and the price is seen holding steady at around 30 cents a pound.

Tin prices could rise to \$3.59 a pound from \$3.33 in 1988 as demand outstrip supplies.

Turkey plans to merge four state-run banks

ANKARA (R) — Turkey plans to merge four state-run banks in an effort to increase profitability, a top government official has said.

The banks are Denizcilik Bankasi, Turizm Bankasi, Etibank and Sumerbank.

"We will merge these four banks so they will start to be much more profitable," the official said. State-run banks have been under political pressure for the past 20 years.

"This is a major part of a structural change launched when the government came to office (in 1983)," the official, who declined to be named, told Reuters. He did not give a time-scale for the merger.

He said state-run banks were not operating profitably because of bad loans caused by political pressures.

"These banks should be kept free from political influence. They have to function according to principles of banking," conservative Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said in an interview recently.

"A majority of state banks affiliated with ministries are more susceptible to political influences when they are not linked directly to the prime ministry," he was quoted as saying.

In a move leading to the merger, Denizcilik Bankasi, linked to the transport ministry, and tourism ministry-linked Turizm Bankasi, were placed under prime ministry control last week.

Denizcilik, Etibank and Sumerbank are among eight state-run commercial banks operating in Turkey. Turizm Bankasi is one of four investment banks with public capital.

Bankers say most state-run banks are still carrying bad loans when many private and foreign banks are aggressively increasing profits under Ozal's economic liberalisation.

Ozal, who applied last year for full membership of the European Community, wants to bring financial institutions more in line with those in Western Europe.

Of the 59 banks operating in Turkey, 12 are state-run and 18 are foreign.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

Saudis show strong Mecca sentiment

RIYADH (R) — Saudi Arabia's fourth share flotation this year for a company to develop Islam's holiest city, Mecca, was oversubscribed more than five times, banking officials said Tuesday. A spokesman from the Riyadh-based Consulting Centre for Finance and Investment said that the \$4.5 million (\$2.5 million) issue for the Mecca Company for Real Estate and Development was oversubscribed by five times with orders totalling 429 million riyals (\$106 million) received. "More than 65,000 applications were received and there were 182,500 subscribers," the official said. Shares are expected to be allocated on a proportional basis following approval by the ministry of commerce. The Mecca issue, which was Saudi Arabia's fourth in 1988, began Sept. 3 and was fully covered three weeks later.

Iraq considers enlarging banking sector

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — Iraqi Finance Minister Hikmat Omar Mekhalief was quoted Wednesday as saying his country plans to set up its first joint sector bank next year. The step would be "just the beginning and as many as five to six more banks may be established soon," the minister told Dubai's English-language newspaper Gulf News in an interview in Baghdad. He said the government was considering allowing banks of the Gulf Cooperation Council member states into Iraq, but not foreign ones. Iraq opened the first branches of the new state-owned Rashid Bank Nov. 1 with a capital of 100 million dinars (\$300 million). The bank will compete with the Rafidain Bank, and both will offer incentives to attract business, Gulf News said. The minister said that "a more vigorous banking sector" and an enhanced role for the private sector were going to be the hallmarks of the budget that the government was now lining up for 1989.

Greek bank scandal involves \$300m

ATHENS (AP) — A government investigator's report published Wednesday concluded that over \$300 million belonging to one of Greece's leading private banks were misused or stolen by its chairman, Spyros Papadatos, temporary commissioner who was appointed earlier this month to investigate the widening bank scandal said chairman George Koskotas systematically "siphoned off \$135 million from the Bank of Crete which he passed through his own account." Papadatos' report named no politicians but said that Koskotas made loans without collateral or gave money to soccer clubs, athletes, business associates, journalists and friends. The report which disclosed names, did not specify whether any illegalities were involved in the loans and gifts totalling \$200 million. Koskotas gained control of the bank in 1984 two years after he joined its accounting department. The scandal has rocked Premier Andreas Papandreu's Socialist government which has been accused of dragging its feet in opening the investigation.

Sweden proposes major tax reforms

STOCKHOLM (AP) — Finance Minister Kjell-Olof Feldt Wednesday proposed sweeping tax reforms aimed at closing loopholes that he said have made Sweden a tax haven for the rich instead of a society of equals. The proposal includes elimination of the national income tax for 90 per cent of the taxpayers and reducing it for the remainder; a five-fold increase in the capital gains tax and changes in allowable deductions. Feldt told a news conference. Sweden's tax system has been developed over the past six decades with the purpose of creating a society that has neither poverty nor great wealth. But Feldt said the complexity of the system has allowed clever investors to write off their tax debts through deductible interest repayments and other strategies.

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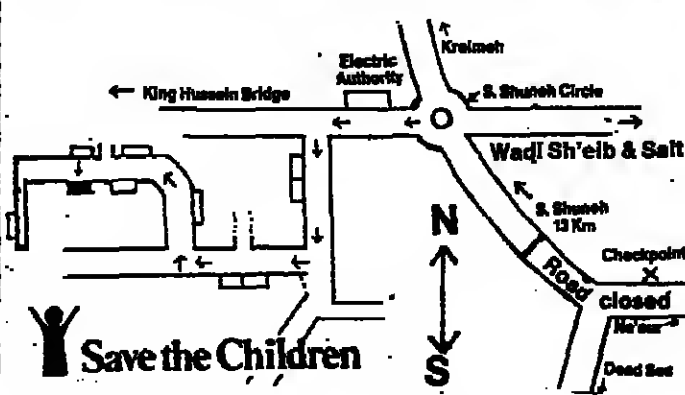
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SPORTS IN BRIEF

Soviets retain lead in chess

SALONIKA (R) — Defending champions the Soviet Union retained their lead by defeating the United States in the ninth round of the Chess Olympiad Tuesday. World Champion Garry Kasparov beat American Yasser Seirawan to increase his personal tally to 6.5 points from seven games. Joel Benjamin drew with the black pieces against Soviet Artur Yusupov and American Nick DeFenimian adjourned his game against Alexander Beliavsky.

Alen's dream turns to nightmare

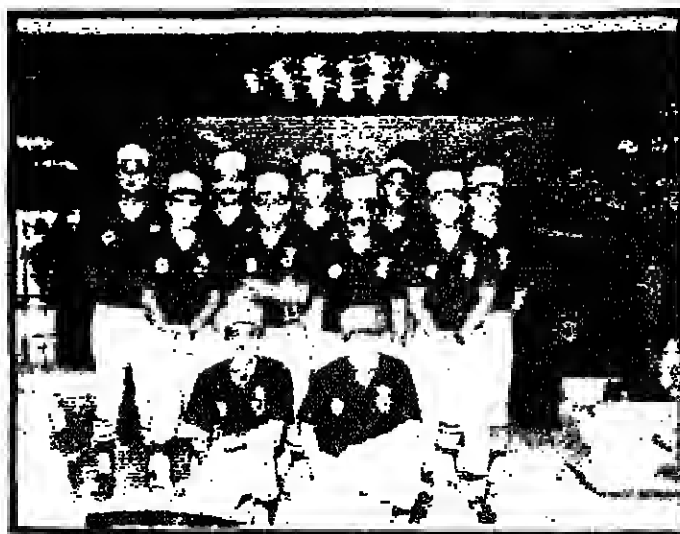
ENGLAND (R) — Markku Alen's dream of finally winning the British RAC rally at his 15th attempt turned into a nightmare in severe weather through the forests of Northern England Tuesday. Alen built his lead up to 5½ minutes early in the day but by Tuesday night after gearbox problems and severe weather he was back in third place 15 seconds behind the new joint leaders, fellow-Finns Juha Kankkunen and Hannu Mikkola. Alen, 37, seemed intent on making the race a one-man procession until his Lancia Delta, flawless until then, developed gearbox troubles and then spun off in the rugged Kielder forest near the England-Scotland border.

Racing paper reportedly banned

LONDON (AP) — The Sporting Life Horseracing newspaper has been banned from sale in Dubai, its publishers said Tuesday. Sources in the Emirate said, however, the ban lasted only one day. The reported ban followed a three-page story published Nov. 14 about the Maktoum family of thoroughbred racehorse owners. The story was headlined: "The Maktoums — the men who wish to dominate British racing" and criticised the extent to which Sheikh Mohammed and his three brothers are dominating thoroughbred racing in Europe.

Tyson-Bruno fight is off again

NEW YORK (AP) — Mike Tyson's Jan. 14 heavyweight title defence against Frank Bruno is off again, this time amid accusations and threats of lawsuits, according to published reports. Both the New York Times and the New York Daily News, in Wednesday's editions, said the fight was postponed late Tuesday night when the Las Vegas Hilton, site of the scheduled match, backed out. "The fight is off," said Bill Cayton, Tyson's manager, after learning from John Giovenco, of the Nevada Hilton Corporation, that the hotel was "pulling the plug on the Jan. 14 date." Giovenco acted after told by Tyson's attorney, Howard Weitzman, that Cayton's offer of a deal with boxing promoter Don Kong was "unacceptable" and there was "no way to keep it alive."



Jordan Handball team returns

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Royal Jordanian handball team has returned home after participating in the Bi-annual Gulf tournament which was held in Dubai last week. The team, consists of six Jordanians and nine Americans. This is the first time a Jordanian team participates in the tournament. Despite the fact that the Jordanian team was disqualified in the quarterfinals, they will return to participate in the Gulf tournament which will be held in May 1989.

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1988

YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

— As Charted By The Carroll Righter Astrological Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: This holiday proceeds into a quieter, more organized day compared to yesterday's whirlwind. There is a good understanding of what you want and how to get it. Happy Thanksgiving!

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You sow the seeds of love and reap the harvest. Concentrate on keeping promises made to family members. Don't get sidetracked.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Make do with what you have. Some plans will run off schedule. Keep expectations realistic. Call, write or visit with a shut-in.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You bring joy to everyone you contact. A busy day keeps you hopping. Avoid scattering your energy too thin.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Learn to be less serious, and center yourself in cheerfulness. Everyone will be grateful and appreciate your efforts.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Enjoy your holiday even though plans are revised and schedules modified. Fires are lit under your social dreams. Control your nerves.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Remember to laugh and be happy.

today. Resolve to accept those whose presence is irritating. Live in the now. News comes from afar. **LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 23)** This action-packed day will have you on the go with little time for personal matters. Pleasant contacts are highlighted. Take the initiative.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You can't take on everyone's problems. Your sympathetic mood opens a floodgate of demands by others. Shrug off a jealous person.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Surprise contacts brighten your day. Charged with enthusiasm and curiosity, you contemplate education, travel and secret hopes.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) After a slow start, events gain momentum. Take the initiative in a slow-developing relationship. Offer support to someone in need.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Someone you have wanted to reach is contacted. A temporary breakdown has you fuming. Be versatile, and allow for adjustments.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Start the day with an upbeat approach. Distractions could send you off on a tangent. Don't neglect those you care most about.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1988

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Historically this is the busiest shopping day of the year. You will need patience to find what you want. You may find you have a tendency to switch ideas, but stick to basics even if they seem old fashioned.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Be diplomatic, go slowly and let others catch up with your fast-paced style. You are blunt but caring. Others may not be aware of your intent.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Your home, job and family are reflections of what you are within. Venus showers its loving light your way. Make purchases economically.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Reconcile your checkbook before you leave the house. It's a touch and go in the financial department. Use your adaptable nature wisely.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Your home life lives up. The spotlight is on you and your warm-hearted attitude. Control your family members today.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Stick to your schedule, and accomplish a mountain of chores. Later relax and enjoy warm-hearted friends. Take advantage of local parks.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) The most frequent complaint about money is the lack of it. Look at the

bottom line after expenses, and stay within your budget's limits.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 23) Embark on a search for yourself. Activities gain momentum. The demands of others feel excessive.

Reflect on your own needs. **SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Your activities appear to be at cross purposes. Concentrate on gaining inner quietness. Find peace with loved ones and those you care for.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) A new energy cycle brings excitement, companionship and social activity. Major domestic adjustments are temporarily dealt with. Enjoy the evening at home.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) It is not a good day to push your plan through. Roll with the punches. Concern over a situation at work is unnecessary.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Reach out, and your love will be returned. Superficial friends may demand more energy than you can spare. Respond to an invitation.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Rework the structure of your personal life. You grapple with issues beyond your control. A visit receives a lukewarm welcome.

THE Daily Crossword by Melvin Kenworthy



ACROSS
1 Carry on
3 Underused
13 To's partner
14 Humble
15 City in Costa
16 Charged atom
17 Presidents' spouses
19 Groove
20 Night music
21 ft. poet
22 Nanny
23 Paa
24 Synonym
30 Small chicken
31 Off herb
32 Rites
33 Sense of hearing
38 Originally
40 Orunkard
41 Believed
42 Mrs. Fiddlers
43 Musical
45 Miscellaneous
47 Attempts
49 — Bias
50 Musical
51 Theorist
51 Many
56 Teutonic
57 Gentlemen's
60 Overhead
61 Gird one's
62 Latin music
63 Alphabet run
64 Firmament
65 Sp. painter

DOWN
1 Certain
2 Rose's man
3 Actress Tari
4 Existence
5 Great deal
6 Fabricated
7 Cuckoo
8 Shattered side
9 End of the line

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:
10 Breakfasts?
11 Waken
12 Successful
14 Lab burners
16 Final
22 — rule
24 Bulky
25 Part of MIT
26 Platform
27 uncertain
28 — base (accomplish step 1)
29 Ordinal
30 Yaaris
32 Describe
34 Law go
35 Harvest
37 Chn. cuisine
47 Marsh
48 Coal and oil
49 Conjecture
51 Baseball team
52 Inlets
46 Base and
47 trouble
48 Run
53 Haralric
54 monogram
55 RBT or ERA
56 First-rate
59 502

U.S., Soviets sign agreement to test athletes for drugs

MOSCOW (AP) — The United States and the Soviet Union have signed a "memorandum of agreement" that could lead to the first drug testing programme of top athletes from both nations during training, a Soviet sports official said earlier this week.

Sergei Portugalov, a doctor of medicine on the USSR sports committee and a member of the U.S.-Soviet panel, said the agreement was signed after "lengthy talks."

The document was signed by Baaron Pittenger, executive director of the U.S. Olympic Committee and Vasily Gromyko, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports. It is subject to approval by both nations' Olympic committees.

Portugalov said the document would be published "within a week" by the U.S. Olympic committee.

Most observers believe that without testing in training, the fight against doping — the use of drugs by athletes to improve their performance — will never be won.

Currently, U.S. and Soviet athletes are tested only during certain events, including the Olympics and other major championships. They are generally not tested during the off-season or on short notice.

Portugalov said, "The U.S.-Soviet commission will be devoted to solving the problem of doping in sport and the first idea is to test athletes in both coun-

End to scepticism

tries during training."

Edwin Moses of the United States, a two-time Olympic champion in the 400-metre hurdles, said the agreement "will reduce the paranoia between their athletes and ours, (and) the scepticism, especially on our side, which has led to the escalation of abuse. This is a major step forward."

Moses, who has been a long-time campaigner against drug abuse, said he believes most U.S. athletes would be pleased to be involved even though their civil rights could be violated by the random testing.

"I think our athletes will view this situation, of being an Olymp-

pic competitor, as being a responsibility more than being a privilege and will be pleased to be involved," Moses said.

Portugalov, who also heads the sports medicine laboratory section of the Soviet sports committee, said athletes will be tested twice a year.

No dates have been set and no decision has been made on how many athletes will be subject to the testing, Portugalov said.

"American officials will visit Soviet training camps and Soviet officials will go to U.S. training sites twice a year to carry out the testing," Portugalov said.

The testing would search for the presence of more than just anabolic steroids, which can improve an athlete's bulk and performance, according to the agreement.

"We want to test [for] any group of drugs that are banned by the International Olympic Committee," Portugalov said.

Drug tests will also be carried out during dual U.S.-Soviet athletic meets, for instance in

swimming and track and field. Portugalov said he hopes other nations will join the U.S.-Soviet initiative.

"This agreement is open for all other countries," he said. "We invite any other country to join us in our battle to solve the doping issue in sports," Portugalov said.

The International Olympic Committee has sponsored an anti-doping charter, and sports ministers from at least 70 countries are expected to ratify it during a conference in Moscow that began last Monday.

The U.S.-Soviet agreement does not cover blood doping "because there are no test methods yet," Portugalov said.

Blood doping can improve an athlete's performance in endurance sports like cross-country skiing and marathon running.

The first international sports event to conduct blood-doping tests will be the World Nordic Ski Championships in Lahti, Finland, next February. Blood-doping is banned by the IOC.

Paris aspires to host World Cup

PARIS (AP) — With an eye on hosting World Cup soccer tournaments or the Olympics, Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac announced plans Tuesday for a new stadium that will be the largest in the capital.

"The moment has come for the realisation of a large stadium in Paris in the perspective of the World Cup of 1998," Chirac told reporters at a news conference in City Hall.

He said the precise location had not yet been selected for the new 80,000- to 100,000-seat stadium, but that the matter would be decided by June 1989 for construction to get underway in 1990.

The suburb of Vincennes, west of Paris, and Colombes, a small town to the northeast, have been mentioned as possible sites.

The largest stadium in Paris is the Par Des Princes, with a capacity of about 50,000.

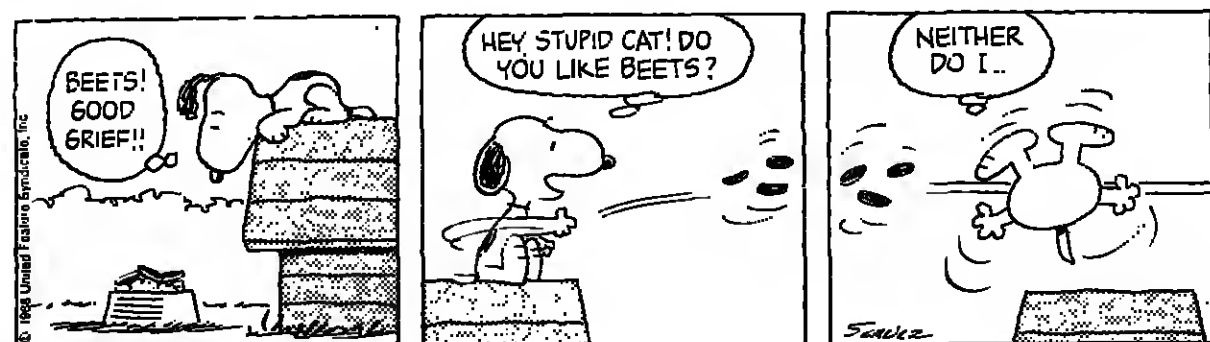
The World Cup in soccer is the world's largest single sports tournament, involving more than 100 nations at the start.

THANKS GIVING DINNER

WITH A DIFFERENT ATMOSPHERE
AT AL SHALLAL DINING ROOM
ASHTAR HOTEL
FRIDAY 25 11 1988

Ma'n Spa Village
Tel. 601554

Peanuts



Mutt'n' Jeff



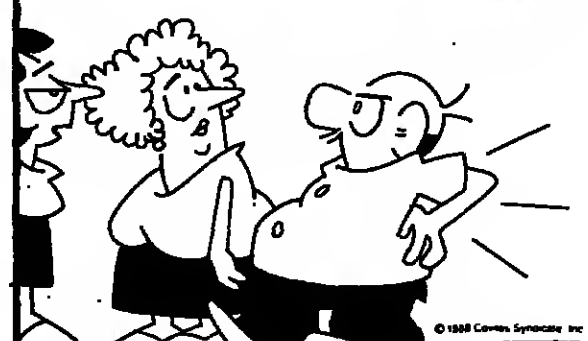
Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris

HARRIS



"Stanley has a bad back. He got it from hauling around a load of lame excuses."

JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KELLN
GYKAW
MORLAN
BEATED

OK, dear — we'll go fishing on our honeymoon

THAT ENGAGED COUPLE WERE ON THE VERGE OF BREAKING UP BEFORE SHE FINALLY MANAGED TO DO THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: HIM

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LISLE ADAGE JABBER BLOODY
Answer: What the ophthalmologists called their annual shding — THE "EYE BALL"

3 killed, 126 hurt in Azerbaijan

MOSCOW (AP) — Three soldiers were killed and 126 people were injured in Azerbaijan as riots over a territorial dispute swept through two southern Soviet cities, an Azerbaijan official said Wednesday.

Musa Mamedov, chief of the information department of the Azerbaijan foreign ministry, said violence erupted in the Azerbaijani cities of Nakhichevan and Kirovabad when interior ministry troops arrived Tuesday.

"Three soldiers were killed, perhaps by stones, perhaps by sticks," Mamedov told the AP by telephone from Azerbaijan's capital, Baku. "A total of 126 people in the two cities were injured."

He said a state of emergency was proclaimed in the two cities. The Caucasus region has been tense since February because of the territorial dispute between Azerbaijan and Armenia over

Nagorno-Karabakh, a mostly Armenian region of Azerbaijan whose legislature has demanded unification with Armenia.

Mamedov said it could not be determined immediately whether ethnic Armenians who live in Nakhichevan and Kirovabad were among those injured.

"Many Armenians live in Kirovabad, so it's possible they were among the victims," he said. In February, anti-Armenian riots shook another Azerbaijani city, Sumgait, and Soviet officials said 32 people, including 26 Armenians, were killed. Armenians claim the death toll was much higher.

Tens of thousands of Armenians gathered in Yerevan, their capital, Tuesday night and voted to form "self-defence squads" as initial news of the unrest in Azerbaijan became known in the city.

In Baku, thousands of Azerbaijanis were reported gathered in the main square Wednesday as anti-Armenian protests there entered a fifth day. A reporter with official Azerbaijan television estimated the number of protesters at 800,000, almost half of Baku's total population of 1.7 million.

An editor for the official Azerbaijan news agency Azerinform, who identified himself only as Perets, said 100,000 people were in Lenin Square Wednesday afternoon. He said the numbers were expected to swell to more than one million after work let out later in the day.

The giant protests on Lenin Square were sparked by news from Nagorno-Karabakh that

Armenians were trying to increase the Armenian population of the Shusha district.

Settlers were taken to the area a week ago in official trucks and began building barracks with materials supplied by the Armenian government, according to an Azerbaijan correspondent who spoke by telephone on condition of not being identified.

Official Baku radio, monitored in London, reported that "indignant" residents of the Azerbaijani capital were holding non-stop rallies and demanding the imposition of "law and order" and an end to the building project in Nagorno-Karabakh.

Baku radio said the Azerbaijani council of ministers ordered a halt to the "illegal construction" by Armenia of an aluminium plant at Topkhana near Shusha, which also included a cooperative boarding house for

workers.

It said the site was a national historical monument, where a fortress stands in the spot Azerbaijanis once resisted Iranian invaders.

The Armenian Supreme Soviet, or parliament, broke off its session Tuesday night because of increased tensions in the Caucasus region. The legislature, which has approved the annexation of Nagorno-Karabakh, had been scheduled to discuss the issue again.

Tens of thousands of Armenians gathered on Yerevan's Opera Square after the Supreme Soviet halted its session. They approved the creation of "self-defence squads" in areas of Armenia where Azerbaijanis live, said Rafael Popoyan, an Armenian activist. He spoke by telephone from Yerevan.

Some of Botha's critics have accused him of hypocrisy, noting that he ordered a halt to prosecution of South African soldiers about to go on trial for murder in Namibia, also known as South-West Africa.

The "Sharpeville six" are Francis Mokege, 31; Reid Mokoena, 24; Oupa Moses Diniso, 32; Duma Joshua Khumalo, 28; Reginald Seatsa, 32; and Theresa Ramashamola, 27.

The riots in Sharpeville and neighbouring townships in September 1984 marked the start of more than two years of nationwide black unrest.

He expressed confidence the deal could be passed in time to meet the Jan. 1 deadline. U.S. legislation was passed earlier this year.

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President Reagan, who developed close ties with Mulroney during his second term, warmly congratulated Mulroney in his victory and said he looked forward to the ratification of the trade deal.

"In our view the Tories don't have enough of the popular vote to pursue this deal," Maude Barlow, chairman of the Council of Canadians, told the Ottawa Citizen.

Mulroney said he will keep his pre-election cabinet intact while he arranges the recall of parliament. He said he will replace the six cabinet ministers who went down to defeat in the election after plans for the free trade agreement have been settled.

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Brian Mulroney boots a balloon off the stage during his hometown victory celebration in Bale Comez, Quebec Tuesday.

Mulroney reaches out to opponents

OTTAWA (R) — Prime Minister Brian Mulroney began the difficult task of trying to heal the country's wounds following Canada's divisive election campaign over closer trade ties with the United States.

Mulroney, who won a strong 22-seat majority in the House of Commons in Monday's vote, said he will recall parliament by mid-December to give speedy passage to the trade deal.

He expressed confidence the deal could be passed in time to meet the Jan. 1 deadline. U.S. legislation was passed earlier this year.

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COLUMN 8

Dorchester fined for cockroaches

LONDON (R) — One of Britain's top hotels, the Dorchester, was fined £6,500 (\$11,700) Tuesday after cockroaches were found under a kitchen freezer. A magistrates' court was told the 200-bedroom hotel, owned by the Sultan of Brunei, admitted 15 breaches of food and hygiene regulations in its main kitchen. Public health inspectors found dust on wall and light fittings and floor tiles so badly cracked and chipped that they could not be cleaned. Paul Hamlin, defence lawyer for the hotel in London's fashionable Park Lane, said £93,000 (\$167,000) had been spent repairing the kitchen since the inspection in March. The hotel would close Dec. 23 for a 15-month renovation. Imposing the fines, Magistrate Geoffrey Wilkes said he took into account the fact that the Dorchester had no previous convictions and that it had an international reputation.

Decathlon champs honour Johnson

BEVERLY HILLS, California (AP) — America's great decathlon champions of the past gathered to honour Rafer Johnson, the 1960 Olympic decathlon gold medalist, for his work with the mentally disabled in the California Special Olympics. Johnson, who helped launch the California organization in 1968 and now serves as its president, received the Spirit of Friendship Award at a gala affair that raised more than \$500,000. On hand to pay tribute to Johnson were Bob Mathias, gold medalist in the 1948 and 1952 games; Milt Campbell, who beat Johnson for the gold in 1956; Bill Toomey, who won the decathlon in Mexico City in 1968; and Bruce Jenner, gold medalist at the 1976 games in Montreal.

'Coming to America' suit unfounded

LOS ANGELES (R) — The manager of film star Eddie Murphy said Tuesday a lawsuit filed by columnist Art Buchwald was just one of several unfounded attempts to get credit for the story of the comedian's hit movie "Coming to America." "Everybody's saying, 'I did the story,'" Robert Wechs said, referring to lawsuits surrounding the tale of an African prince who comes to America in search of love. The film grossed more than \$127 million at the box office last summer. "Eddie Murphy wrote it and that's the truth," Wechs told Reuters. Buchwald, in a \$5 million suit filed in Los Angeles Monday, alleged the distribution of "Coming to America," Paramount Pictures Corporation, misappropriated a story he wrote as the basis for the film. He said his story described a visit to the United States by an extremely rich, handsome, spoiled African king. Paramount commissioned two treatments of the story, he said, but told him in 1985 they were dropping the project.

Harriers take on the unpronounceables

LONDON (AP) — Fans of the Kidderminster Harriers soccer team will have the chance to win a bottle of bubbly when their team plays in the Welsh Cup Saturday. All they have to do is pronounce the name of the opposition. Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllantysiliogogogoch, Kidderminster, which plays in the Welsh cup despite being located in England, hosts the semi-final team which hails from a small town on the island of Anglesey in northwest Wales. Drunken fans who go for the prize will be wasting their breath, however. The game is sponsored by the charity, alcohol concern, and the prize will be alcohol-free champagne. Tony Humphries, public affairs director of Alcohol Concern said the sponsorship and prize offer is a light-hearted bid to promote safe drinking. "After all," he said, "only those who drink sensibly stand a chance of getting their tongues around the name."

Soccer pools pay up in Italy

ROME (R) — The number 13 has proved lucky for three mysterious punters who will share a record prize of 13 billion lire (\$10 million) on the Italian soccer pools. Organisers of the weekly lottery said only three coupons registered the maximum 13 points in Sunday's competition: Pools winners remain anonymous in Italy but the owner of a bar in Cagliari, Sardinia, where one of the winning coupons was sold for the price of a cup of coffee, said the tipster may have been a street peddler from Senegal.

Pretoria court rejects 'Sharpeville six' appeal

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — The country's highest court Wednesday rejected an application to reopen the trial of the "Sharpeville six," a group of blacks whose death sentences have provoked worldwide protests.

Defence lawyers said the only formal avenue left for saving the six was to petition President P.W. Botha for clemency. Botha turned down a clemency request previously, but has said he would reconsider the matter "as a human being" once the judicial process was completed.

Prakash Diar, lawyer for the six defendants, said the deci-

sion by the appeal court in Bloemfontein was "a bit disappointing" but not unexpected. He said a clemency petition probably would be submitted to Botha within a few weeks.

The six, five men and a woman, were convicted of murder in connection with the September 1984 mob killing of a black town councillor in Sharpeville, a township south of Johannesburg.

No evidence was presented that the six contributed physically to the death of the councillor, Kuzwayo Dlamini. Instead, they were convicted under the

doctrine of common purpose, which held them responsible because they allegedly were active participants in the mob that killed Dlamini in riots sparked by a rent increase.

Anti-apartheid groups in South Africa, international human rights organisations and numerous foreign governments have urged Botha to grant clemency.

Defence lawyers had asked that the trial be reopened to hear evidence from a state witness who later said police coerced him into giving false testimony against two defen-

dants.

In a unanimous ruling, a five-judge panel of the appeal court rejected the application. The panel said the trial judge, Willem Human, acted properly and at no time was presented with an affidavit by the witness asserting that he had given false evidence.

Shortly before the appeal court heard oral arguments in September, Botha told a television interviewer: "I cannot interfere with the judicial system in South Africa unless it is completed, and only when it is completed will I, as a human being, deal with this matter on merit."

Some of Botha's critics have accused him of hypocrisy, noting that he ordered a halt to prosecution of South African soldiers about to go on trial for murder in Namibia, also known as South-West Africa.

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President Reagan, who developed close ties with Mulroney during his second term, warmly congratulated Mulroney in his victory and said he looked forward to the ratification of the trade deal.

"In our view the Tories don't have enough of the popular vote to pursue this deal," Maude Barlow, chairman of the Council of Canadians, told the Ottawa Citizen.

Mulroney said he will keep his pre-election cabinet intact while he arranges the recall of parliament. He said he will replace the six cabinet ministers who went down to defeat in the election after plans for the free trade agreement have been settled.

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Chinese officials told 'no gifts' once again

PEKING (R) — China Wednesday formally banned government officials from giving or accepting presents, a nationwide practice pursued for centuries which previous efforts have failed to stop.

Official newspapers published on their front pages an order from the State Council (cabinet) which said government functionaries could be dismissed if they persisted.

But the Economic Daily admitted in an editorial that previous attempts to eradicate lavish gift-giving with public funds at banquets and conferences had failed and matters were getting worse as

corruption became the norm. The new order was not just "wind whistling in the ear," but had to be obeyed, the newspaper said.

One Western businessman said gift-giving had got so out of hand that foreign business guests to banquets given by state-run companies were sometimes "invited to bring a small gift" — in his case 50 plastic briefcases.

Even the Communist Party newspaper People's Daily cast doubt on whether the government could make people obey its orders.

It recounted how police, judges and court investigators in the northeast city Dandong defied orders cutting state spending and illegally imported 159 cars from Japan.

"Power is above the law," it said in a comment on the case. "Abuse of power to hide illegal activities is the root cause of this scandal."

The officials even resorted to dismantling finished cars, importing them as "spare parts," then reassembling them.

Some officials were quoted as saying that since their job was to investigate and watch over other people, no-one would investigate

them. "We break the law a little — it doesn't matter," one said. This case is just the tip of the iceberg, according to figures published this week in the official Statistical News.

Despite what were supposed to be tight curbs on purchases of foreign consumer goods, imports of air conditioners and cigarettes — important status symbols in China — have risen 130 and 45 per cent this year.

A common saying in China sums up what local officials think of orders from Peking: "The centre has a policy, localities have a counter-measure."

At first we thought it was a minor snorter backfiring. Then we saw the terrorists. People were falling down, and we ran," said Rajesh Kumar, 23, who runs a shop in Kaital's main bazaar.

An electrical failure had blacked out the town shortly before the attackers arrived Tuesday evening. Cause of the failure was not immediately known.

Kaital is in Haryana state, 20 kilometres south of the border of Punjab state, where Sikh extremists have killed about 2,300 people this year in their bloody campaign for a separate nation.

The gunmen's jeep did not stop as it raced through the town, witnesses said. A police spokesman, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the attackers fled toward the Punjab border.

The attack occurred on the eve of the birthday of Guru Nanak, a 15th century holy man revered as the founder of the Sikh faith.

Doctors in Kaital said 20 people were killed instantly or died a few hours later.

When it pioneered the art of creating new shapes eight years ago Barilla hired the services of Italy's leading car designer, Giorgio Giugiaro.

In the last three years it has launched four more shapes using a 150-strong technical team and an equally numerous marketing department who test out prototypes on likely buyers.

A ribbed triangle of pasta twisted into a cone is known as a castellina, or chateleine, because it suggests a noble woman's robe. Nicchiale, little niches, are shaped like hollow mushrooms and are ideal for retaining a meaty sauce.

Chun apologises, but foes demand more

SEOUL (R) — Former strongman Chun Doo Hwan solemnly apologised to South Koreans Wednesday for the scandals of his eight-year rule in hopes stilling demands that he face trial.

A downcast Chun, at times seemingly on the verge of tears, announced on television he was turning over his money and property to the state and would leave Seoul for a "quiet period of repentance" in the provinces.

Shortly afterwards he and his weeping wife drove away for an undisclosed destination. A leading newspaper reported the couple would seek refuge in a mountain village in the northeast, near the border with communist North Korea.

Chun's apology followed a script basically dictated by the government of his elected successor Roh Tae-woo, which sought

a compromise avoiding the necessity of hauling him through the courts.

Despite the ritual self-abasement, however, and the news that he would hand over more than \$20 million in political funds, it was not at all clear that the parliamentary opposition and campus radicals would let things rest there.

Kim Dae-jung, long the symbol of democratic resistance to Chun's iron regime, said he felt the 27-minute televised statement "was quite insufficient to clear the people's suspicions."